**Bombay Gazette,**
**ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,**
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,054—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 6-30 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th June. | SALSETTE | 6009 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 18th ,, | HIMALAYA | 6898 | | |
| 25th ,, | DEVANHA | 8092 | PERSIA | 7951 |
| 2nd July | OCEANA | 6810 | | |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE | 6009 | MALWA | 10883 |
| 16th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 23rd ,, | SALSETTE | 6009 | MACEDONIA. | 10512 |
| 30th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 6th August | SALSETTE | 6001 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 13th ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 20th ,, | SALSETTE | 6009 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 27th ,, | HIMALAYA | 6898 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

**TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.**

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

**GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.**

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels | Tons | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,980 | L. Mancini | 15th June 1910 |
| Duca D'ALDUINO | 4,980 | G. Ronchi | 15th July 1910 |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,980 | L. Mancini | 15th Aug. 1910 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Tickets | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years | Rs. 750* | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247-8 |

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 723; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

**INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS**

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

**BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.**

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DAPHI | 3,000 | D. Moresco | 17th June 1910. |
| LETITIA | 3,000 | G. Bolsito | 17th July 1910. |
| DAPHI | 3,000 | D. Moresco | 17th Aug. 1910. |

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

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TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DWARKA | 1,695 | Thur. 9th June | 9 a.m. |
| DUMRA | 1,696 | Fri. 10th June | 6 a. m.† |

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 9th June, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 13th June sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Sunnar Aodes, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 8th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

7th June, 1910.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 9th June 1910. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Lafont | 7th July ,, |
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Rabnfat | 4th Augt ,, |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Magnen | 1st Sept. ,, |
| POLYNESIEN | 6,383 | X | 29th Sept. ,, |
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 27th Oct. ,, |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Lafont | 24th Nov. ,, |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Magnen | 17th June 1910. |
| POLYNESIEN | 6383 | | 15th July 1910. |

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

S.S. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1019 Fare.—Rs. 375.

For further particulars, apply to

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Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leaves Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MASSILIA | 5091 | J. Thomson | 8th June 1910 |
| OLYMPIA | 5124 | A. Tait | 22nd ,, |
| CIRCASSIA | 6716 | C. P. Osborne R. N. R. | 19th July ,, |
| SCINDIA | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 29th ,, |
| CASTALIA | 5335 | J. Hamilton | 11th August ,, |
| ELYSIA | 5358 | G. Mitchell | 22nd ,, |
| MASSILIA | 5091 | J. Thomson | 16th Sept. ,, |
| OLYMPIA | 5124 | A. Tait | 30th ,, |
| CIRCASSIA | 6716 | C. P. Osborne | 19th Oct. ,, |
| SCINDIA | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 26th ,, |
| CASTALIA | 6335 | J. Hamilton | 13th Nov. ,, |
| ELYSIA | 5358 | G. Mitchell | 26th ,, |

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | 413 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | 446 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | 573 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | 605 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles | 653 |
| Bombay to New York | 808 |
| Bombay to Suez and back | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid and back | 677 |
| Bombay to Liverpool and back | 990 |
| Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 1,038 |
| Bombay to New York and back | 1,340 |

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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Agents, Bombay

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

1, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan Deli Sumatra) | Foochow |
| Bombay | Singapore | Saigon |
| Karachi | Klang (F. M. States,) | Seremban (F. M. States.) |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor (Do.) | |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Penang | Manilla | Yokohama |
| Thaiping (Perak) | Cebu (Philippines) | Kobe |
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Eyojun Port |
| Chaogeunug | Lyons | Arthur |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Fangtsien Makden | Peking |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | San Francisco |
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Manager.

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Hornby Road Fort Bombay

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Haraundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

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For nearly half a century we have made the repairing of watches and clocks special and important features of our business. These departments are under the control of expert and practical watchmakers and watch constructors, who are more than competent to handle skilfully the most complicated mechanism, such as Repeaters, Clock Watches Calendars, Chronographs or a watch carrying a combination of all these functions.

Do not forget that more watches are ruined, more fine pieces of jewellery spoiled by poor workmen than in any other way. Do not, therefore, take any chances with your valuables. Bring them to us and we can assure you prompt and thorough service and reasonable charges.

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

LIPTON'S

TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

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QUALITY GUARANTEED.

REDUCED PRICES. (Offer No. 1.)
FROM 1st to 15th JUNE.
DUTCH HAVANAS.

| | | | Rs. | A. | | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prima Vera | ... | ... per 50 | 6 | 8 | Spotted Dogs, Neuberg's | per 50 | 3 | 8 |
| El Balcon | ... | ... ,, 50 | 5 | 0 | Spotted Dogs, Merriman's | ,, 100 | 3 | 8 |
| La Silvera | ... | ... ,, 50 | 4 | 8 | La Zenobia, Spotted | ... ,, 100 | 7 | 8 |
| La Crema | ... | ... ,, 50 | 4 | 0 | La Simpatica | ... ... ,, 100 | 5 | 0 |

The above are the same quality as our El Aliento, but only differ in size and shape.

The above smoke dry during the Rains and are much in Demand all the year round.

Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

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(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

Another Newspaper Canard!

THE "BEST" GOLF BALLS HAVE NOT BEEN RAISED IN PRICE.

DUNLOPS STILL Rs. 1-8.

BRAID & HERD beat Vardon & Taylor twice during April.

Within the last few days the following records have been made with DUNLOPS:—
Fraserburgh (pro.), Aberdeen (pro.), Leven new course (amateur), Llandrindod (pro.), Walsall (amateur), Ladbrook Park (pro.).

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OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 16th June, 1910, at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memorandum from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Cadell—Reporting that he has taken over charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner.

2. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to his holding the office of Chairman of the Bombay Christian Burial Board during the absence of Mr. W. D. Sheppard on leave.

3. Letters from Mr. Nagindas Jamnadas Sevaklal Shroff and Mr. Jagmohandas Motilal—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal.

4. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding his notification regarding the election of Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas, B.A., LL.B., to be a Councillor in place of the late Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal.

5. Letter from Mr. E. M. Proes—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings up to the end of July next.

6. Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

7-8. Letters from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. and Dr. Rajabali V. Patel, respectively—Thanking the Corporation for appointing them members of the Corporation.

Letters from the Commissioner—

9. Reporting that the term of office of Mr. Joseph Hall will expire on the 19th November next.

10. Submitting proposals for the appointment of Water Engineer.

11. Government Letters—Stating that the message of condolence from the Corporation on the death of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII, has been duly conveyed.

Bombay Improvement Trust letters—

12. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustee's Proceedings.

13. Forwarding half-yearly Account of the Board

14(a). Forwarding a notification regarding the Board's Chunam Kiln Road Street Scheme. (b) Regarding the proposed acquisition of a portion of Ghuna Kiln Road.

15 Letter from Mr. Sakharam Balkrishna—Regarding supply of water to the Health Camps at Matunga.

16-17. Letters from the Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Administrator, Diocese of Daman—(16) Regarding delays in the completion of the new Roman Catholic Cemetery at Haines Road and (17) Regarding repairs to the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Dharavi.

18. Letter from Mr. P. K. Kotwal, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, on behalf of his client, Mr. Dayal Mowji Kallianji—Regarding the cutting off of the water connection of his client's premises at Kazi Syed Street.

19. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association—Applying for a contribution of Rs. 1,500 towards the establishment of a Sanitary Library and Museum and an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 towards the expenses of the Association.

20. Letter from Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai—Regarding the nuisance caused by the collection of dirty water in the Bhuleshwar Tank.

21. Letter from Mr. Eduard Wolf—Applying for a licence for the collection of guts in the Sandora Slaughter House.

22. Letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista—Regarding the question of widening Matharpakady Road.

23. Letter from Mr. Palanji Merwanji Arajanwalla and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by the engine of a Printing Press at Khambatta Lane.

24 Letter from Mr. W. J. Burrows—Regarding the closing of gates at the Railway crossing across the Colaba Road.

25. Letter from Mr. F. P. Vieyra—Regarding irregular supply of water at Premises No. 20, Clare Road, Byculla.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

26. Recommending sanction to a fee of annas 4 being fixed for permits issued for slaughter of sucking pigs.

27. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders a budget transer of Rs. 2,250 to supplement the grant for the purchase of Motor Fire Ladder.

28. Recommending sanction to the laying of a 6" pipe sewer at Banganga Tank Lane at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,018.

24. Recommending sanction to the existing 3" and 4" water mains in Kamathipura Bazar Road being replaced by a 6" main at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,965.

30. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of the road leading from Dharavi Level Crossing to Portuguese Church, Mr. J. F. Lopez be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

31. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the widening of 1st Kumbharwada Cross Lane, Mr. Dharsi Hemraj be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

32. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner regarding the arrangement made for the purchase of a sewage height recorder.

33. Recommending that the Commissioner's letter regarding street improvement and acquisition of setbacks, be referred to the Committee of the Corporation on the subject.

34. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 540 to meet the rent of a chawl hired for Bigaries at Colaba.

35. Recommending approval to certain proposals for improving the supply of water to Mugbhat and Girgaum Back Road.

36. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,090 to meet the rent of the Tramway Company's Stable at Foras Road in charge of the Health Department.

37—38. Recommending advances of Rs. 1,733 and Rs. 3,512 for remodelling certain house gullies.

Government Letters—

39. Regarding the proposed abolition of the existing stations at Matunga and Mahim on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

40. Regarding the Corporation's suggestion for reducing the sale of country liquor in shops showing the greatest consumption.

Letters from the Commissioner—

41. Forwarding Dr. Bentley's Ad-interim Report on Malaria in the southern portion of the Island of Bombay.

42. Forwarding a report showing the work done by the Health Department for a period of six months in connection with the prevalence of Malaria in the City.

43. Forwarding a report regarding the measures adopted in regard to the public wells and tanks in the City in which anopheles larvæ were found.

44. Reporting the continuance of the temporary staff employed in connection with the measures against the spread of malaria.

45. Reporting as to the privy accommodation for and water-supply to the villages of Matunga Agarwada, Matunga Bhandarwada and Matunga Khara.

46. Forwarding a report as to the notice given to different departments of roads proposed to be metalled

47. Forwarding a report as to the reasons for keeping the roads at the junction of Gamdevi and Queen's Roads closed to traffic for some time.

48. Reporting as to the acquisition of the set-back of the building abutting on Dharni Road near its junction with Girgaum Back Road.

49. Reporting the arrangement made for training students for the D. P. H. Degree of the Bombay University.

50-55—Notices of Motions (50) From Dr. Jahangir J. Curesetji; (51-52) From Mr. R. B. Mantri; (53) From Mr. Jehangir B. Petit; and (54) From Sir Bhalchandra Krisna, Kt.—For appointing additional members to certain Committees; (55) From Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie—For amalgamating certain Committees.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

56. Recommending an advance of Rs. 1,138 for remodelling a house gully.

57. Recommending sanction to the temporary service of a clerk in the Executive Engineer's Department being counted towards pension.

58. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 738 to meet the cost of improving the Cutchra Motor Waggons.

59 Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 450 to meet the claim of the Tramways Company in respect of damage done to the Company's Electric Cable in Apollo Street.

60. Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding congestion of traffic at Abdul Rahiman Street and danger and nuisance caused at Rangari Moholla by Tram cars and Municipal Motor Vans, Mr. Joosab Haji Sulleman Patel and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's Report.

61. Forwarding for disposal a letter from Dr. Cursetji Edulji Surti regarding the erection of a cotton press at Wari Bandar, Mazagaon.

62. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of telegram, address of condolence, etc., in connection with the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.

Notices of Motions—

63—67. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(63) For adopting a rule for the closure of debate; (64) For obtaining certain information regarding the condition of the storm water drains running from Belasis Bridge to Love Grove and from Jacob Circle to Worli; (65) For obtaining a report as to the steps proposed to be taken for abating the nuisance arising from the Port Trust Creek at Cleveland Bunder; (66) For obtaining a report regarding the disinfection of rat-traps; and (67) For obtaining a report from the Standing Committee as to whether the wishes of the Corporation in regard to the filling up or covering of wells are being adhered to by the Department concerned.

68-69. From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—68. For obtaining a report as to the vaccination of pilgrims and 69 For obtaining a report regarding contamination of waters of wells in the City.

70. From the Hon'ble A. Hill Trever—For obtaining a list of tramway accidents that occurred during the last year.

71-72. From Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie—For obtaining a report as to the delay in the demolition of the Bhattia Bag and the relaying of the Tram tracks in the locality; and (72) For appointing a Committee to consider the question of making revaccination compulsory in the City.

73. From Mr. J. A. D. McBain—For obtaining the reasons for altering the method of charging for water supplied to properties in Marine Lines.

74-78. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—(74) For appointing a Committee to report as to the necessity of laying an additional 4" water main at Worli Hill; (75) For obtaining a report as to the high rates of compensation paid for certain properties acquired for street improvement; (76) For obtaining information as to the qualifications of the officer appointed to act as Assistant Engineer, Water Works; (77) For obtaining a report as to the cases in which a completion certificate for a building given by a licensed surveyor employed under the conditions specified in the Municipal Act has not been accepted; (78) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of bringing the storage of celluloid films within the provisions of the Municipal Act requiring a license for storage.

Letters from the Commissioner—

79. Forwarding a quarterly statement shewing the quantity of water brought into the City from the different Lakes.

80. Forwarding statements of unwholesome food stuff destroyed by the Markets Department.

81. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

82 Forwarding a return of cycles and motor cars taxed in the City.

83. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

84. Requesting sanction to the scale of fees proposed to be levied for vaccination at private houses.

85. Forwarding draft rules in respect of Municipal Debentures lost or destroyed.

86. Reporting as to the provision of motor cars for certain departments of the Municipality.

87. Reporting as to the regulations issued by the Tramways Company for the issue of tickets.

88-89. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(88) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee: and (89) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

90. Submitting a draft Address of Condolence to His Most Gracious Majesty King George V: Emperor of India.

91. Regarding future constitution of the Engineering Department in all its branches.

92. Regarding revised regular lines for certain streets.

93. Regarding brands of oil most suitable for public lighting purposes.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 7th June, 1910.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 6th inst. and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock.

All claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Acent, Rubattino S. N. Co.

No. 59, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### LOST.

WANTED the public to know that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. B 2,857, for Shares bearing Nos. 88466/88470, of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., and belonging to the Undersigned, has been LOST, on about 5th April, 1909. The undersigned requests any body who may have found it, to return it to him or The B. E. S. and T. Co., Ld.

TEJPAL NURSEY.

Dana Bundar, Broach Street,
Bombay, Dated 7th June, 1910.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE K. & S. MOTOR CO. have REMOVED from their Branch Office at Waterloo Mansions, Fort, to their HEAD OFFICE and EXTENSIVE WORKS, at TARDEO, where all letters should be addressed in future.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last will and Testament of GORDHANDAS CHATURBHUJ, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu, an estateholder, deceased.

DAHIBAI, widow of CHATURBHUJ CULLIANJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, the sole executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ten and in the first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.
H. H. WADIA. The 1st day of June, 1910.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI, Petitioners' Attorneys.


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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.
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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000
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17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

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| Madras, | Cochin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
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| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Entebbe, |
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 141, J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 285,000
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
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JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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GEO. HOGG, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43. Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
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BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

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| BANGKOK | KOBE | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | KUALA LUMPUR | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | (Federated Malay States.) | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | LONDON | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | MALACCA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | MANILA | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW | NAGASAKI | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG | NEW YORK | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW | PEKING | YLOILO |
| HONGKONG | | |
| IPOH (Federated Malay States.) | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on sums which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
O. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED FOR THE KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR.
A PROFESSOR of Applied Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 185-15-200. A graduate having experience in teaching will be preferred. The post, is a permanent one and the services of the accepted candidate will be required on the reopening of the College in October, 1910. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach the SECRETARY, on or before 20th June 1910.

FOR SALE.
A FIRST RATE CAR in First Rate Order. Special 15 H. P. Mass (developing about 24 H. P.) dual ignition, glass screen, hood, stepney wheel, speedometer, Patent whistle-horn, lamps, tools, etc., all in first rate order. Body built by Brainsley of Longacre. Brought out from home 15 months ago. Has always been driven by English chauffeur.
This Car won 2 Silver Cups for speed at home and 1 Silver Cup for hill climbing.
It is a very fast Car, and most comfortable. Any reasonable trial.
The Car can be seen at
MESSRS. HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS,
5-12, Queen's Road.
Price Rs. 5,000.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Prices. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake, 150 deg..... | 6 8 2 | per case. |
| White Rose, 150 deg..... | 6 8 2 | " " |
| Chester, 125 deg ..... | 5 0 2 | " " |
| Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg... | 4 12 2 | " " |
| Monkey, 125 deg..... | 4 8 2 | " " |
| Elephant, 125 deg..... | 4 3 0 | per two tins. |
| 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 9 0 | per 8 gallons. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Tanna Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, RUBA PEAK, HUNGARY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUB

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**CRAWFORD & COMPANY,**
**No. 7, MARINE STREET.**

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Piece of Land suitable for building bungalows with a sweet water well at Andheri, opposite to Andheri Railway Station.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1910, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property by order of Mr. J. Branson, the Official Assignee of Madras, and with the consent of Mr. Jafferbhai Somjee, the mortgagee of the said property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri, in Salsette Taluka, in Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 4,916 square yards or thereabouts, the annual assessment whereof is Rs. 5-5-0 bearing Survey No. 37-38, Plot Nos. 1-4-1-2-4-5-6, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by Station Road, on or towards the west by Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the north partly by the land of Vasudeo Ramchandra Jeyker, and partly by the land of Balkrishna Harischandra Rane, and on or towards the south by new public road.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Mr. J. Branson, the Official Assignee of Madras, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1910.

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**SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,**
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

By order of the executor of the pledgee and on account and of the risk of the pledgor, Mr. Ardeser Pestonji Davar—

1 pearl bracelet.

On account and at the risk of the shippers a consignment of superior English flooring tiles:—

A set of 50 square yards superior design.
A do. 50 do. do.
A do. 50 do. do.
A do. 50 do. do.
5 casks each, 500 pcs. white glazed tiles.

A lot of coloured glazed tiles for dado bath and toilet rooms.

A lot of coloured borders, size 6 by 3; 9 by 3; 6 by 1, etc.

A sample consignment of watches consisting of 57 nickel and silver thin edge.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1910.

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**BENNETT & COMPANY**
**No. 22, APOLLO STREET.**

ON SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1910.

---


**WREXHAM LAGER BEER**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.**

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACGOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
A. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
and all leading Stores in India and Burmah


---

**SPECIAL OFFER.**

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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## DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 6.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ...81 2-4+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs— 25·38+0·1
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·50 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... .....
Do. 2 months hence.... ... ... .....
Closing Tone of Silver— .....
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 3-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1-3-12 1-2 unchgd
(Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1-2
per cent. since 2-6-10
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ... ... £ 275,000
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ... 85 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... .....
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight —....
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... .....
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... .....
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 3 1-2 +1/4
Do. of day market loans ... 3 1-2+ 1-8

MANCHESTER, June 6.

### COTTON.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... | 12,000 |
| Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp | 1,000 |
| Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ... | 150 |
| Do. Day's Imports... ... ... | 1,000 |
| Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Good demand | Steady |
| Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... | Steady. |
| Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... | Quiet. |
| Tone of Manchester Market... ... | Quiet. |
| Mid-Americans ... ... ... | 7·99—3 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... | 14 5/16 unchgd |

| | J.-J. | J.-A. | A.-S. | S.-O. | O.-N. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool | 7·66 | 7·59 | 7·23 | 6·80 | 6·59 |
| | + 3 | + 3 | + 2 | —1 | unchgd |
| | N.-D. | D.-J. | J.-F. | F.-M. | |
| | 6·50 | 6·47 | 6·45 | 6·44 | |
| | unchgd | unchgd | —1 | —1 | |

NEW YORK, June 6.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ... | 8,000 |
| Do. Last year ... ... ... | 10,000 |
| Do. Exports to Great Britain ... | 21,000 |
| Do. Exports to Continent ... ... | 11,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York ..... July 15·03 +28 | Prices advanced on foreign buying and limited offerings. |
| Do at New York ..... Oct. 12·38 + 5 | |
| Spot Cotton at New York ... | 15·20+30 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 8 1/4 unchgd |
| Demand Bills ... ... ... | 4·86 5/8 unchgd |
| Silver Commercial Bars ... | 53 3-8—1-8 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans... | 14 3-4 +1-8 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... | Firm. |
| Futures at New Orleans ... | July 14·94+28 |
| Do. at New Orleans ... | Oct. 12·32+ 2 |

LONDON, June 6,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Oomra ... ... ... ... | 6 6-32 |
| F G Oomra ... ... ... ... | 6 10-32 |
| Fine Oomra ... ... ... ... | 6 14-32 |
| Good M G Oomra ... ... ... | 6 6-32 |
| Fine M G Oomra ... ... ... | 6 14-32 |
| Good Broach ... ... ... ... | 6 24-32 |
| F G Broach ... ... ... ... | 6 29-32 |
| Fine Broach ... ... ... ... | 7 6-32 |

### WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... ... ... 32

Months—May ... ... ... .....
Buyers, etc—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. ... ... ... 32 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 37,50,000

### SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs
85 per cent ex-ship ... 39 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ... ... 25 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 57 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

### RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2/2 Sellers.

### SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ... ... 17-10 1-2
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

### ARRIVALS.

"Bassano", "Tredegar Hall", "Politician".

BOMBAY, JUNE 7,

### EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T., 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 3-32 for 3 months' Credit Bills.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling— | | | |
| T. T. Ready ... | ... | ... | 1s. 3 7/8d. |
| D. D. Mail ... | ... | ... | 1s. 3 29/32d. |
| T. T. Forward ... | ... | ... | 1s. 3 29/32d. Aug. |
| Bank's Buying— | | | |
| Private D. D. Ready ... | | | 1/3 15/16d |
| Credits 3 m/s ,, ... | | | 1s. 4 3-32d. |
| ,, ,, Forward ... | | | 1s. 4 3/32d. July |
| ,, 6 m/s Ready ... | | | 1s. 4 7/32d |
| France 3 m/s ,, ... | | | 169 1/4 |
| Marks 3 m/s ,, ... | | | 137 1/2 |
| 60 d/s. Hongkong ... | | | 133 1-2 |
| ,, Shanghai ... | | | 179 |
| ,, Japan ... | | | 151 1/4 June |

The market is dull.

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market remained easier and very little business is passing. In the opening Rs. 95-4 was quoted and there were sellers at the same rate at the close.

### BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 24 5-8 and New York was 1-8 down. Business for this settlement was done at Rs. 72-10, but London prices being unchanged and demand being slack, price declined to Rs. 72-8. Business of about 60 to 70 cases was put through. The gold market yesterday was rather weak and demand being slack prices declined by half an anna. There is no prospect of any rise in the market at present.

### GOLD.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 97 Fakirsett ... ... | 23 | 5 | 0 |
| 97 Chintu ... ... ... | 23 | 7 | 0 |
| National Bank ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Chartered Bank ... ... | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| Sovereigns Shield ... ... | 15 | 3 | 6 |
| Do. Dragon ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian ... ... ... | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| English ... ... ... | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| Native Bullion ... ... | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 24 | 0 | 3 |

### SILVER.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 117 1/2 Penny ... ... | 72 | 5 | 0 |
| 117 Penny ... ... | 72 | 4 | 0 |
| Local per tola ... ... | 0 | 11 | 0 |

FUTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Settlement ... ... | 72 | 8 | 0 |
| Second do ... ... | 72 | 10 | 0 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. London quotation was 3d. down There was very little demand in the local market and price remained unchanged.

Rapeseed.—Quiet. London price was 3d. down. Demand being slack price declined by an anna.

Wheat.—Firm. London price was 9d. up. Inquiry being good price was put up by one anna.

Castorseed, Gingellyseed and Cottonseed:—Dull. Demand was practically nil and price declined by 5 annas.

Poppyseed and Mowrasseed:—Easier. Price declined by an anna.

| Description. | Rate. |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Bold ... | ...Rs. 9 14 0 |
| Linseed, Small ... | ... ,, 9 10 0 |

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore ... | ... ,, 5 13 |
| Yellow do. ... | ... ,, 6 8 |
| Do. Gujarat ... | ... ,, 6 10 |
| Poppyseed ... | ... ,, 9 6 |
| Castorseed ... | ... ,, 35 8 to 36 8 |
| Mowrasseed... ... | ... ,, 6 10 |
| Madze ... ... | ... ,, 18 to 19 |
| Groundnuts ... | ... ,, 43 to 45 |
| Mustardseed ... | ... ,, 86 to 92 |
| Gingellyseed ... | ... ,, 42 to 54 |
| Khandesh Howri ... | } ,, 50 to 52 |
| Gulburga do. ... | |
| Kalbur do. ... | |
| Itarsi do. ... | |
| White Gin, Bold 95/5 | } ,, 48 to 51 |
| Do. do do 85/15 | |
| Do. do. do, 75/25... | |
| Do. Mixed 50/50... | |
| Do. Gin, Small 50/50... | } ,, 42 to 44 |
| Do. do. 85/15... | |
| Gin, Black Beaver ... | } ,, 43 to 44 |
| Do. do. Gadag ... | |
| Gin Red Khandwa ... | } ,, 46 to 47 |
| Do. Meggi ... | |
| Do. Yellow Hinganghat | } ,, 50 to 54 |
| Do. do. Secunderabad | |
| Do. do. Gujarat | |
| Do. Black Kutni | } ,, 42 to 43 |
| Do. Ahmedabad... | |

WHEAT—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pissi ... ... | ... ,, 32 to 33 |
| Delhi 70-30 ... | ... ,, 31-3 |
| Hard Red... ... | ... ,, 30 to 31 |
| Jubalpore ... | ... ,, 30-8 |
| Cottonseed ... | — ,, 22 to 23 |

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 6th June:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... | ... 18,131 owts |
| Linseed ... ... | ... 11,877 ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... | ... 5,418 ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | ... 1,736 ,, |
| Poppyseed... ... | ... 5,557 ,, |
| Groundnuts.. ... | ... 573 ,, |
| Castorseed... ... | ... 3,857 ,, |
| Rice ... ... | ... 19,700 ,, |
| Myrabollams ... | ... 5,664 ,, |
| Cottonseed ... ... | ... 11,405 ,, |
| Mowrasseed... ... | ... 306 ,, |
| Gram ... ... | ... 6,081 ,, |
| Joowar ... ... | ... 2 ,, |
| Maize ... ... | ... ..... ,, |

### SPINNGS.

The share market all round is again dull. Petit's opened at Rs. 2,870 but at the close they declined again to Rs. 2,865.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kohinoor ... ... ... | 692 1-2 |
| Framji Petit's ... ... ... | 1,732 1-2 |
| David's ... ... ... ... | 385 |
| Colaba ... ... ... | 1,107 1-2 |
| Swadeshi ... ... ... | 1,127 1-2 |
| Burma ... ... ... | 520 |
| Nagpore... ... ... | 1,710 |

### BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... | 1,472 1-2 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... | 54 1-4 |
| Bank of India ... ... | 67 |
| Eastern Bank ... ... | 71 |

### PRESSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mofussil ... ... ... | 820 |
| Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord. | 94 1-2 |
| Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref. | 161 |

### RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley ... ... ... 470

### COTTON.

On Monday, Liverpool being 2 to 3 points up and New York being 30 up, local prices were firm. Both exporters and mills bought a fairly good quantity and prices remained unchanged. The opener was 2 to 3 points down. The tone of the market for new crop was firm. In the morning Broach new crop was quoted Rs. 292, but it closed at Rs. 291.

We learn of the following purchases:—

| Bales. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Currimbhai Mills | Indore | 274 |
| 300 | do | Bengal | 262-263 |
| 200 | Khatau Mills | Kadigin | 300 |
| 200 | Volkart Bros | Amraoti | 285 |
| 200 | do | Karanja | 283 |
| 100 | do | Wardha | 295 |
| 200 | Bursank | Broach | 321-323 |
| 200 | H Goculdas & Co | Nagpur | 291 |
| 200 | do | Wardha | 297 |
| 100 | W Wolf & Sons | Amraoti | 275 |
| 100 | G Cotton & Co | Mathia | 260 |
| 100 | Ralli Bros | Karanja | 280 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Hand Gin. Fine | ... | 282 |
| ,, Good | ... | 250 |
| Bengal Machine Gin. Fine | ... | 282 |
| ,, Good | ... | 267 |
| Sind Punjab Fine | ... | 279 |
| ,, Good | ... | 254 |
| Khandesh Fine | ... | 266 |
| ,, Good | ... | 276 |
| Amraoti Fine | ... | 288 |
| ,, ,, Good | ... | 288 |
| Akola Khangaum Fine | ... | 288 |
| ,, Good | ... | 288 |
| Dhamangaon Pordgaon Fine | ... | 299 |
| ,, Good | ... | 289 |
| Yeotmal Fine | ... | 303 |
| ,, Good | ... | 293 |
| Nagpore Fine | ... | 308 |
| ,, Good | ... | 295 |
| Wardha Hinganghat Fine | ... | 311 |
| ,, Good | ... | 301 |
| Methia Fine | ... | 283 |
| ,, Good | ... | 273 |
| Broach Gin Fine | ... | 320 |
| ,, Good | ... | 312 |
| Sawginned Fine | ... | 320 May |
| Coompta Ginned | ... | 313 ,, |
| Westerns ,, | ... | 302 |

FUTURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Broach Good ... ... ... | ... | 291 Mar. |
| Bengal F G ... ... ... | ... | 220 Jan. |

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 6th June:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandeish ... ... ... | 126 Bales. |
| Central India... ... ... | 515 ,, |
| Barsi and Nagur ... ... | 172 ,, |
| Berar ... ... ... ... | 2,528 ,, |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 916 ,, |
| Oomras... ... ... ... | 4,257 ,, |
| Dholera ... ... ... | 1,672 ,, |
| Broach... ... ... ... | 1,292 ,, |
| Coompta and Dharwar ... | 213 ,, |
| Westerns ... ... ... | ..... ,, |
| Bengals (N. W. P.)... ... | ..... ,, |
| Rajputana ... ... ... | 189 ,, |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 139 ,, |
| Persian ... ... ... | ..... ,, |
| Other sorts ... ... ... | ..... ,, |
| Total ... | 7,762 Bales. |

LIVERPOOL, June 7.

Opening Tone and Prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... | ... | ... | Steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... | ... | ... | 10,000 |
| Total Imports ... | ... | ... | 25,000 |
| Future Delivery Prices:— | | | |
| June—July ... | ... | ... | 7·69 + 3 |
| July—Aug. ... | ... | ... | 7·62 + 3 |
| Aug.—Sept ... | ... | ... | 7·31 + 3 |
| Sept.—Oct. ... | ... | ... | 6·82 + 2 |
| Oct.—Nov... | ... | ... | 6·61 + 2 |
| Nov.—Dec. ... | ... | ... | 6·52 + 2 |
| Dec.—Jan. ... | ... | ... | 6·49 + 2 |
| Jan.—Feb. ... | ... | ... | 6·47 + 2 |
| Feb.—Mar. ... | ... | ... | 6·46 + 2 |

### FREIGHTS.

| Ports. | June. Seed. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|
| Antwerp ... | 11 6 | 12 0 |
| Dunkirk ... | 13 0 | 12 6 |
| Havre ... | 12 0 | 12 6 |
| Hull ... ... | 11 0 | ..... |
| Liverpool ... | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Marseilles ... | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Genoa ... ... | 12 0 | 12 6 |
| London ... | 11 6 | 12 0 |
| Hamburg ... | 12 0 | 12 6 |
| Trieste ... | 14 6 | 15 6 |
| Venice... ... | 14 6 | 15 6 |
| Open Ports ... | July | 12 0 |
| | Aug. | 12 6 |
| | Sept. | 13 6 |

Market dull, practically no business.

### METALS.

We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers 4×4 ... ... | lbs. 21 to 28 | Rs. 54 12 |
| | 28 to 35 | |
| | 35 to 42 | |
| | 42 to 56 | |
| | 56 to 63 | |
| | 63 to 70 | Rs. 54 4 |
| | 70 to 77 | |
| | 77 to 84 | |
| Yellow Metal Sheets ... ... | 21 to 28 | Rs. 45 0 |
| | 28 to 35 | |
| | 35 to 42 | |
| | 42 to 49 | |
| | 49 to 56 | |
| Tin Ingots. ... ... ... | | ,, 41 4 |
| Spelter S M ... | | ,, 18 4 |
| M M ... | | |
| J ... | | |
| G ... | | |
| Georgehutte ... | | ,, 23 4 |
| Copper Ingots K S ... | | ,, 43 4 |
| Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 | | ,, 61 8 |
| Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 | | ,, 47 0 |
| | 10, 12 | |

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, June 6.

GOLD.

| No. of Packages. | Bullions. Rs. | Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs. | Coin, Other coin. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Boxes ... | ... | 78,670 | ... |
| 1 Box ... | 1,300 | 2,091 | ... |

| Importers. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| Sundry Importers ... | Himalaya | Aden |
| J H E Obadiah ... ... | do | Alexandria |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th and 5th June, 1910.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ..... | 17 | 19,162 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway. | 43 | 51,439 |

### BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 7.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras yesterday evening, the rate of interest was reduced 1 per cent., the present rate is 6 per cent.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Banares s—7,500 cwts cottonseed, and 5,000 cwts myrabollams, E Comersey; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—77 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co 39 cases bristles Nizamudin and Co; 1,000 cwts nigerseed, A Blaschek and Co; 12 cwts fishmawe J M Rehimtools; 52 cwts cuttlefish, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 21 cwts cuttlefish H Moloobhoy; 100 cwts oilbanum, J Nurbheram; 125 cwts horns, E Sewji; 125 cwts horns; B Esmail.

Ethelwolf s—5 bales cotton, Towner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Banares s—3,280 cwtf castorseed, Ralli Bros;

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co Ltd.

FOR BOSTON.

Aleppo s—10 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—201 cwts mustardseed A Blaschek.

Ethelwolf s—800 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 2,000 cwts linseed S Cooveriji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda, s—221 bales cotton, and 100 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 4,004 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts poppyseed 2,001 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, T. Canji; 2,000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

Calcutta s—28 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—82 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 54 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co; 441 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4th bales cotton, 1,800 cwts linseed. 8,000 cwts castorseed and 47,504 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—818 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—2,330 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 3,001 cwts castorseed and 2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 508 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—405 cwts wild mace, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Goddum and Co.

FOR SYRA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Clodmoor s—5,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—5 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

### ARRIVALS.

**Per s. s. "Moldavia," June 7.**

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer "Moldavia," which will arrive in Bombay on Friday at 6 a. m. will bring the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahern, Miss M | Kenny, Capt |
| Burton, Mrs S | Koatinge, Miss |
| Coury, Mr B and Mrs | Tarlton, Mr H M |
| Church, Mr F H | Tute, Lt C S |
| Gordon, Lt A D | White, Mr T A |
| Grose, Mr A J | |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bull, Capt P S | Lall, Mr M |
| Barrett, Mr R S C | Muller, Pro O V and Mrs |
| Connell, Mr J | Mookerjee, Mr J W |
| Creagh, Major | Mulla, Mr D F and Mrs |
| Daniel, Mr W P | Macleod, Hon Mr N C |
| Dixey, Mr A N | Melrose, Mr J G |
| Glas, Mr F C | Narain, Mr R |
| Ghany, Mr N A | Rose, Mr C |
| Grumberg, Mr F | Shate, Mr J V |
| Hina, Mr A C S | Turner, Mr F C |
| Harvey, Mrs | Tudortodd, Mr G T |
| Karara, Mrs and Miss | Tugend, Mr C |
| Longmuir, Mr J | |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beaman, Hon Mr Justice | Lavertone, Mr R M |
| Balkmill, Mr H | Scott, Sir B |
| Craik, Mr W R | Setaload, Mr C H |
| Jinnah, The Hon Mr | |

FROM GIBRALTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| De Bery, Mrs T A R | De Bery, Gent |

FOR KARACHI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lamont, Mr J | Underhill, Mr R S |
| Mukhi, Mr O V | |

### DEPARTURES.

**Per s.s. "Massilia" June 8.**

The Anchor Line s. s. "Massilia" will sail from No. 2 shed Victoria dock about noon to-day with following passengers. Medical inspection at 8-45 a. m. sharp:—

TO MARSEILLES.

Page, Mr W G

TO LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur, Mr S R | Houston, Capt W M |
| Arthur, Mrs | Kerrich, Col L W C |
| Craig, Mr C W | Kerrich, Mrs |

TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur's Mrs 2 children and nurse | Holloway, Miss |
| Holloway, Lt L | Keene, Mrs P E nurse and infant |
| Holloway, Mrs | Plumbe, Miss W |
| Holloway, Miss | |

Mr. Vice-Consul Lowdon, in a Consular report issued dealing with the trade and commerce of Cuba, says: "There is every indication that the year 1910, will see a large increase in Cuban trade. The 1909-10, sugar harvest promises to be a record one, and the consequent prosperity of the country should greatly stimulate the import trade. Planters and sugar-mill owners are expected to spend large sums in new plant and machinery, and it is expected that several new mills will be started."

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## SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company at Edinburgh on the 4th of May.

Mr. Harry G. Younger was in the Chair, and in the course of his speech said: The year 1909 was not a momentous one in the history of Insurance. There were no conflagrations nor other upheavals, with the result that a quiet and steady flow of progress characterised the year's operations, as is evidenced by the accounts now being issued by the well-established Institutions. The year was marked, however, by new legislation which affects all Insurance Companies transacting business in this country. The Assurance Companies Act does not come into force until the first July next, but your Directors have anticipated its requirements in the Accounts now before you. The Act is not all we could have wished; for instance, we do not see why certain companies should have been exempted from some of its provisions simply because these companies were established before a certain date, or because by the provisions of a private Act their accounts have been kept otherwise than is now contemplated. What is good for one should be good for all. The Act, however, marks a considerable improvement upon the former conditions of things, and its effects will become more manifest as time goes on. One effect we confidently hope for will be the gradual extinction of competition on the part of irresponsible and not too wealthy offices. Before dealing now in detail with the Accounts, I would refer to the fact that the year 1909 closed another quinquennium. A very careful investigation was made by a Committee of the Directors into the investments of the Company. As you all know, a very serious depreciation has taken place in the market values of high class securities such as are held by a Company like ours, and we have experienced no exemption from the prevailing conditions. The sum total of these depreciations amounts to nearly £100,000, and as you will have observed, that figure has been written off. Provision might have been made for it by setting up a Reserve Account, but the Directors adopted the more heroic course of writing down the securities and so placing the investments for the future upon what we hope will be a very sound basis. The Life Department last year exhibited improved vitality. There was an increase of 177 in the number of policies issued, and the sums assured increased by £46,487. After deducting re-assurance, the net sums assured amounted to £815,464, which is £60,287 better than the previous year, and is the highest net figure which the Company has shown for the past fourteen years. There has been a decrease of £3,680 in the net Premium Revenue for the year, due to the net premiums on Single Payment Assurances having fallen below the previous year's figures from the same source. On the other side of the account there is a very substantial and satisfactory decrease in the sums falling to be paid as claims. Compared with a year ago £40,407 less has had to be paid, and here I may incidentally remark that the Company's Actuary reports that the total sum paid for claims during the past five years falls short of the expectation by no less than £173,697, a proof of the case with which the lives have been selected. I may here refer to the Actuarial Report on the quinquennial results. The same stringent tables were used as were used five years ago. A sum of £75,974 has been written off as the Policyholders' share of the depreciation, £34,217 has been transferred to the Shareholders' Funds, and £301,891 has been distributed amongst the Policyholders—securing bonuses in no case less, but in some cases greater, than were declared on the last occasion, and quoting from the Actuary's Report, "The Reserves are such that the Life Business of the Company is now in a much stronger position than it occupied five years ago." These results have given the Directors very great satisfaction, and we believe they will similarly commend themselves to the Shareholders and Policyholders. The great inherent strength of the Department is such as to warrant the hope and belief that the Company's Agents will be able to add largely to the number of proposals secured in future years. Allied to, but separate from, the Life Account, is the Annuity Account, and a gratifying feature is the addition of £57,919 to this Fund after transferring £2,000 of the ascertained surplus to the Shareholders. We next turn the Fire Account, which, to the Shareholders, is the most important department of our operations. An increase of premium of £58,583 has to be reported, bringing the total up to £693,689. Notwithstanding the increasd risk involved by these increased premiums the claims, have decreased by £ 1,300, and the net result, payment of expenses, is a surplus of no less than £106,971. This is the first occasion in the history of the Company that a surplus of over £100,000 has been reached. It may not be amiss here to compare the position of the Fire Department with the year 1905—the year before the great San Francisco conflagration. In 1905 the Fire Revenue was £590,676; it is now over £100,000 more. The Fire Reserve was £300,000; it is now nearly £400,000 more. The conflagrations at San Francisco, Valparaiso, and Jamaica in the meantime have cost us £257,000, so that you will observe the marked vitality and recuperative power of this business. The Accident and General Accounts may be taken together for the purpose of comparing with last year's report, when they were stated in one account. The premiums have increased £2,214, while the claims are down by £113, and the surplus of both accounts is £3,868.

The Employers' Liability Account shows a diminished Premium Income to the extent of £1,105, due to our cutting down the business on account of its unprofitable character at current rates, and there is only a trifling balance at the credit of the account.

The sinking Fund Account in its own way also shows development, and has risen from £7,741 to £15,602 during the year. The Profit and Loss Account, to which I would now direct your attention, is this year a very interesting one. The balance at the begining of the year was, after paying the dividend for 1908, £84,525. To this has to be added interest on investments, £30,827: profits in the various accounts on the year's operations, £132,611; and Transfer Fees, £58. You will remember that in the past five years we have added sums to the Investment Contingency Account, which aggregated £50,000. This total has now been brought back into the Profit and Loss Account for the purpose of dealing with the Shareholders proportion of the depreciation, which totalled £24,025. After paying the interest on the Accident Bonds, £6,164, and meeting bad debts, there is left the sum of £264,584. £100,000 has been added by the Directors to the General Reserve Fund, thus restoring the amount taken from it for the San Francisco conflagration, and of the balance, £164,584 it is proposed to pay £52,500 in dividend, and to carry forward to next year £112,084. The total Funds of the Company have increased during the year by £143,000 notwithstanding the writing off of £100,000 a result which I venture to hope you will regard as highly satisfactory. I have now much pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts which are now before you, and that a dividend at the rate of 17 1-2 per cent. be paid in equal moieties on the 1st June and 1st December next.

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MISTAKOTREPSOMANIA is the name given by a French doctor to that peculiar nervous affection which consists in twisting an imaginary moustache.

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GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.


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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MILLS—May 28, at Srinagar, the wife of Captain A M Mills, 18th P W O Lancers, of a son.

BEADON—May 23, at Murree, the wife of Major W Beadon, 54th Sikhs (F F), of a daughter.

DEATH.

DIXON—May 15, at George Town, Madras, Mrs. Solina Dixon, relict of the late Mr John Dixon, aged 76 years and 8 days.

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## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, and Lucio at the Novelty Theatre, 7 and 10 p.m.

Maxim: "Consider a business well and then despatch it quickly."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 27th instant, which left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held this evening at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort. Mr. M. N. Dastur, M.A. will expound Gatha Ahunavaiti Chapter VI. (Yasna xxxiii.), verse 5. Thereafter, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will read a paper on "The two sisters of Yima."

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—On Monday, Baijabai, a Hindu woman, aged 48, was sweeping Sewree road when she was b

THE ROYAL GOOD HOPE ESPLANADE BAR,

WITH

JOHN ROBERT'S BILLIARD SALOON,

BY

OLD PARSEE GEORGE,

REMOVED after 22 years from the 1st Esplanade Cross Lane to the new 3rd ESPLANADE CROSS LANE, opposite to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company.

McEWAN'S

ENGLISH PALE ALE ON DRAUGHT.

Near Crawford Market.

A few minutes' walk from Tramway Line.

Wine, &c., of the best quality.

*Charges comparatively very moderate.*

PROPRIETOR:—C. P. OOMRIGUR.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

We are the leading Firm in Bombay
FOR
STYLE, CUT AND FINISH,
AND OUR SHOWROOMS ARE REPLETE
With the Season's
NOVELTIES.
DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,
HIGH CLASS GOODS
AT MODERATE PRICES,
and we place the resources of
A REGENT STREET HOUSE
AT YOUR SERVICE.
STANLEY, HUMPHREYS & CO.,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
BOMBAY.


# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE following notice has been issued by the Port Officer, Bombay:—The master of the "Strathrven" reports that he passed three masts, white poles, and truck rigging also attached, about 9 ft. above water right in the track of shipping between Diu and this port. Apparently a barque of 600 tons. Malabar Hill S. 66 1-2 deg. E. the Prongs Lt. Ho. 48 1-2 deg. E. True dist. 15.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 4th June 1910, should be regarded as a non-Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Stream.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lawrence ..Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr W B Haddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Steer
H M S Redbreast ..Comdr Shutter.....Royal Navy
R I M S Pelhurst ..Comdr Taylor .....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 7.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arcadia | 3513 | Barcham | P&O S N & Co |
| Ardgate | 2208 | King | W & A Graham & Co |
| Afganistan | 2849 | Bilault | Ewart Latham & Co |
| Benue | 1899 | Barnard | Shaw, Wallace & Co |
| Balimba | 1607 | Bates | M M & Co |
| Berbera | 2791 | Packham | M M & Co |
| Clematis | 2368 | Robinson | Andrew Zoel & Co |
| Capri | 2717 | Moresco | F R S N & Co |
| Crossby | 2531 | Wamsley | |
| Dwarka | 759 | Moore | M M & Co |
| Feliciana | 2765 | Falck | T Morrison & Co |
| Folmina | 2546 | Eijken | M M & Co |
| Hild | 719 | Salveen | F Campbell & Co |
| Lhasa | 950 | McDermid | M M & Co |
| Megna | 772 | Maude | M M & Co |
| Mazagon | 3279 | Cocklier | M M & Co |
| Magdala | 3133 | Limond | |
| Moshtari | 1129 | Watson | B & P S N & Co |
| Najmi | 2522 | Hallet | E & A M Jeewanji |
| Nowshera | 1961 | Rose | M M & Co |
| Nawab | 2341 | Corkhill | T Morrison |
| Orissa | 3525 | Kedslie | M M & Co |
| Pennine Range | 2214 | Blance | |
| Persiana | 2616 | Garrett | T Morrison & Co |
| Peerless | 2011 | Vickers | W & A Graham & Co |
| Radiant | 1845 | Stuart | R A Willis |
| R Rubatino | 2681 | Menzine | F R & Co |
| Shan Jehan | 2566 | Bora | B & H S N & Co |
| Saifi | 502 | Willoughley | B & H S N & Co |
| Springburn | 3173 | Crosthwaite | W & A Graham & Co |
| Strathgarry | 2840 | Neill | W & A Graham & Co |
| Strathleven | 2845 | Todd | W & A Graham & Co |
| Teespool | 2938 | McCarthy | W & A Graham & Co |
| Vadala | 2164 | Ramage | M M & Co |
| Wildenfels | 3559 | Kuckens | W & A Graham & Co |
| Wakasa Maru | 3384 | Neilsen | N Y Kaisha |
| Worcester | 2376 | Wickham | W & A Graham & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Crossby | Wamsley | Calcutta May 23 |
| | Berbera | Packham | Put back |
| | Moshtare | Watson | Aden May 29 |
| | Capri | Moresco | HongkongMay 14 |
| | Strathleven | Todd | Karachi June 3 |
| 7 | Teespool | McCarthy | Riode James Apr 23 |
| | Peerless | Vickers | Buenos Ayres Apr 23 |
| | Balimba | Butts | Busreh May 26 |
| | Wakasa Maru | Nielsen | NielsenKobeMay6 |

DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Eltrickdale | Stephen | Carmagoa |
| | Amatonga | Worster | London |
| | Mohammadi | Geddie | Zanzibar etc |
| | Clodmoor | Mathews | Portsaid etc |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Northam, Donovan, for Marseilles
" Massilia, Thomson, for Liverpool etc
" Istrar, Rosewarne, for Dunkirk
" City of Senares, Elliott, for Liverpool etc
" Delta, Snow, for Shanghai

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Capri for Yokohama etc
" Teespool for Liverpool etc
" Peerless for Liverpool, etc
" Balimba for Persian Gulf etc
" Moshtari for Persian Gulf etc
" Strathleven for Philadelphia etc


FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.


BOMBAY, 6TH JUNE, 1910.

To

HAJI SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED, ESQ.,
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the Undersigned, have the honour to request that you will be so good as to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay, at an early date to express their HEARTFELT SORROW at the death of their beloved SOVEREIGN KING-EMPEROR EDWARD VII, and offer their respectful address of condolence to HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR GEORGE V. and the other Members of the ROYAL FAMILY and to raise a Public Memorial.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

| | |
|---|---|
| Jamsetji Jijibhoy. | Dinshaw Petit. |
| Currimbhoy Ebrahim. | Sassoon David. |
| Dadabhoy Maroji. | J. J. Heaton. |
| S. L. Batchelor. | Adamji Peerbhoy. |
| Bhalchanchandra Krishna | D. D. Daver. |
| N. G. Chandavarkar. | Vithaldas D. Thakersey. |
| D. J. Tata. | Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. |
| Ibrahim Rahimtulla. | R. D. Sethna. |
| Lalubhoy Samuldas. | Narotum Morarji Goculdas. |
| F. L. Sprott. | R. G. Monteath. |
| H. E. R. Procter. | Stanley Reed. |
| F. T. Rickards. | A. D. G. Shelley. |
| R. Aitken. | Nigel F. Paton. |
| Temulji B. Nariman. | Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia |
| Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy. | Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana. |
| Kazi Mahomed Ali-Murghay. | J. P. Orr. |
| P. R. Cadell. | D. E. Wacha. |
| Manmohundas Ramji. | Ahmedboy Habibbhoy. |
| Tyebbhoy Shaik Fakhruddin. | Gulamhusen Currimbhoy. |
| Nadirshaw H.E. Sukhia. | Chunilal D. Saraya. |
| Furdoonji Jamsetji. | N. J. Gamadia. |
| A. E. Dovey. | Ramnarayen Harnundrai |
| S. B. Bharucha. | A. J. Raymond. |
| G. W. Hatch. | K. E. Dadachanji. |
| Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla. | Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji. |
| Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji. | Cassumali Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. |
| A. H. S. Aston. | B. N. Gamadia. |
| A. Leslie. | S. M. Edwardes. |
| Phiroze O. Sethna. | Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy. |
| S. G. Velinkar. | Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy Ebrahim. |
| Jugmohundas Varjivandas. | Sorabji Framji Banker. |
| R. P. Masani. | Chunilal V. Metha. |
| Madhavdas Goculdas | Kazi Kabiruddin. |
| L. Pasta. | |
| E. C. B. Acworth | James W. Field. |
| Vasantrao Anandrab Dabholkar. | B. D. Banaji. |
| Ookerji Cawasji Oomrigar. | P. S. Pochaji. |
| Shantaram Vithal. | Mirzamahomed Shirazee. |
| Balkrishna Vasudeo Pandurang. | |

IN accordance with the above requisition I hereby CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1910, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 7th June, 1910.


PIANOS
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

HOUSES
FLATS
OFFICES
GODOWNS.

TELL US WHAT YOU REQUIRE
AND
WHAT RENT YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY.

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***. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

"M. K. P".—We cannot find space to re-discuss this unsavoury matter.

"K. R. D".—Not of public interest.

"I.M.S".—We can only reply in the words of the Prime Minister: "Wait and see."

"I.A".—The Eastern Code of Morals differs from the Western; but it is true that life in the East affects some individuals more than others, though all may be right according to their own consciences.

"R.H".—See our Edit note of 1st instant. Self-advertisement is the sole idea. No good purpose would be served by publishing your letter.


The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 8th June, 1910.


## MATCH INDUSTRY FOR INDIA.

AN elaborate treatise has just been published by the Government of India, in the "Economic Products Series of the Indian Forest Memoirs," on the prospects of the match industry in the Indian Empire, with particulars of proposed match-factory sites and woods suitable for match manufacture, by Mr. R. S. Troup, Imperial Forest Economist to the Government of India. Considering the enormous quantity of matches imported and consumed in this country, it is remarkable that no serious attempt to start a Swadeshi match industry has been made. But when Mr. Troup's treatise has found its way to the enterprising capitalist, it is possible the matter may receive the attention it deserves. In 1907-08 it appears the value of foreign matches imported into India was seventy-four lakhs of rupees and an additional sum of over three and a half lakhs was paid in import duty on these matches. Anyone who has studied the question, in Mr. Troup's opinion, will recognise that India is herself capable of making every match she requires and that there is a great future before the match-making industry in India, providing that the industry is developed along proper lines. "Proper lines" embraces the selection of suitable sites for match-factories, good expert advice, expenditure of sufficient capital on good machinery and good management, including care of machinery. Match-factories have been established from time to time in India, for several years past, but in some cases have met with little or no success—owing, it is stated, to the non-observance of the lines laid down above; to the selection of wrong sites and the lack of expert advice. A few factories are at work at the present time and are doing well—among them being the Gujarat Islam Match Co., the Bombay Match Manufacturing Co., the Amrit Match Factory at Kotah and half a dozen others in the Central Provinces, Calcutta and Belgaum. Several persons and firms have recently been making enquiries regarding suitable woods and sites in Bombay, the Punjab, Madras, Mysore, Burma and Kashmir and the establishment of various small new factories is under consideration. But their promoters will do well to hesitate for a while until they have had an opportunity of visiting the up-to-date factory which is shortly to be started in the Punjab. A German match-machinery manufacturer, so convinced of the suitability of India as a match-manufacturing country, is helping to float a company for the purpose, and believes he will be able to establish that a properly placed and equipped factory will be a highly paying concern, and a factory which, when completed, may be regarded as a model for the guidance of future adventurers. The total quantity of matches manufactured in India is estimated at 700,000 gross per annum, but the model factory will alone, it is expected, turn out many times that amount.

The quantity of matches imported is set down at between eleven and twelve million gross. Now, says Mr. Troup, if we take the average daily output of a future Indian factory at seven hundred gross, which is an out-turn equal to that of the largest existing factory in India, we find that if India were to manufacture all the matches she now imports, she would require fifty-six fairly large match-factories in addition to those already working, without allowing for any increase of consumption or for any possible future export trade. But as increase of consumption must keep pace with increase of population and as there is every probability of a trans-frontier land trade and to some extent a maritime export trade in Indian matches springing up, should the industry be energetically developed, the ultimate number of match-factories which could be maintained in India may be expected to be at least seventy and no more. Mr. Troup sees no reason why India should not eventually secure at least a part of the extensive match trade in the Persian Gulf which is now entirely in the hands of Sweden and he also casts eyes in the direction of Yunnan, served, he thinks, by a factory situated on the North-Eastern Frontier of Upper Burma. There is an abundance of suitable wood; labour is cheaper than any competitor can obtain it; wood can be obtained at very low rates, water transport is cheap; no seasoning of any wood is required and Indian-made matches would be free of agency charges, of freight and long railway journeys, and wood fuel for the factory engines would be a very trifling item. There are, of course, disadvantages to be encountered. Unlike the forests of Europe, those of India contain a large number of species mixed together, so that to obtain large supplies of the same wood it is often necessary to work over a considerable area, though several kinds of wood may be used; in some localities transport is expensive if not impossible; then chemicals are dearer in India than in Europe and the damp climate of some parts of the country are inimical to the successful manufacture of matches. Still, if advantages and disadvantages be weighed one against the other, the prospects of success in the match industry of India are good, provided the industry be carried with due regard to the conditions above-stated.

If India is to make any headway in competition against foreign matches, it is urged, she must exert herself to produce a good class of match. A common fault with Indian matches now manufactured is that the splints and matchboxes are not sufficiently dried before being packed into packing cases, with the result that they become damp, mouldy and discoloured. With proper drying machines this should be avoided. In the damp climate of many parts of India it is important to construct a match-factory in such a way that the filling, packing and drying rooms can be protected against moisture during the rainy season. Another common fault is that the head composition becomes soft in damp weather and refuses to ignite, which points to the fact that improvements are necessary in the manufacture of these compositions. Mr. Troup is at pains to indicate the best means for achieving that which is necessary and he not only tells us what is the best equipment for a factory but works out figures to show what the expenses of such factories should be and the amount of profit which may reasonably be expected. If the industry once profitably at work is to be maintained, Mr. Troup thinks it will be necessary to form plantations of match-woods. There need be no trouble about that, for there is not likely to be a dearth for some time to come. Moreover, it appears, many forest officers would welcome match-factories as the means of disposing of the various soft woods which are at present scattered throughout the forests and impede the growth of more valuable timber trees. But the constant cutting out of these soft woods would within a limited space of time deplete the forest of such woods, to the advantage of the forests themselves but to the ruin of match-factories depending on them, as certain existing match-factories are finding to their cost. From twenty to thirty years would be required to grow a plantation of suitable wood. Therefore Mr. Troup commends to the Forest Department the desirability of starting plantations at once. In the United Provinces an experimental plantation has been laid out and plots of a thousand acres are to be planted annually for this purpose. Mistakes have been made in the past; but now that lessons have been learnt they will not be repeated and with the aid of the Imperial Economical Botanist the match-making industry may soon be developed to such an extent that it will be unnecessary to send to Germany, Sweden or Japan for a single box of matches.

THE RUSSIAN SETTLING SCHEME.—MENTION has many times been made of M. Stolypin's Agrarian Settlement scheme for Russia whereby the peasantry, numbering over a hundred millions, will, in course of a time, to be measured perhaps by a few decades, become freeholders of their land now under cultivation. The change is coming about with admirable promise already, and the pace, according the latest statistics, shows plain signs of acceleration. The scheme was duly presented to and passed by the Duma, but its inception dates from three years ago, whereas the Duma only passed the Bill last session. Notwithstanding the short period of under four years that the Government has been working on this reform—the natural corollary of the completion of payments incurred by the peasantry at the date of the Emancipation of the Serfs in the sixties of last century, for the purchase of their lands—whole districts in Russia are now being cultivated by freehold proprietors. The principal difficulty in the way of the reform was the curious custom of the peasantry in Russia, dating from the old days, when the masters of the land and of the lives of those who worked on it, allotted odd bits of soil here and there for the use of their slaves. Some peasants had to go as far as ten miles between this bit, of half a dozen furrows wide, and that bit of perhaps even fewer furrows of abnormal length, and the two bits together comprised their holding for the time being. This system is being abolished and the new freeholders are being settled on farms which are complete units, with their fields all together about the homestead. Something like a hundred and twenty thousand land-surveyors are at work to-day in Russia settling this great question under the direction of the local committees appointed for the purpose in each administrative unit of the country.

It is evident to every practical man that while the peasant might rub along somehow, never full-fed, sometimes half-starved and not infrequently perishing in thousands of sheer famine, so long as the land was held in common—each man being theoretically responsible for his neighbour as well as himself, and in practice the Government of Russia responsible for all—it will need a very different class of man to make a success of the new scheme of Russian landownership and agriculture for the peasantry. There are not wanting signs enough that the men are there, the best of the Russian peasantry, who have more in common with the familiar Hodge of old days in England than with any other body of peasantry known to the world. But if the men are there, the other absolute essential to the success of improved agriculture, capital, is not. The peasantry are putting their savings into their own banks, run by and for themselves, which are a sort of mutual loan society organisation with assistance in the shape of a foundation capital on easy terms from the Government. They are using the facilities afforded by these banks to somewhat better their position, to buy new agricultural implements etc. But the means of improvement thus offered to the peasant are wholly inadequate to the gigantic task of putting the agricultural industry of Russia on a footing of even approximate equality with her rivals in agriculture elsewhere. The only country which is in a position to provide the amount of capital necessary with advantage to herself is England. We understand that arrangements are being quietly made by a number of influential people to do, for the agriculture of Russia, working on the new lines of M. Stolypin's great reform, what was done by England for the Argentine. A Bank is to be established in Russia for the special purpose of loans for agricultural purposes, of course, with the Russian Government behind the scheme, which is of too great magnitude and scope for private enterprise alone.

STATUS OF MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.—WE hope that the letter of the Bombay Government issued in yesterday's Press Note will dispose of the unfortunate quarrel, which seems temporarily to have divided the ranks of the medical profession in Bombay. The feeling that Military Assistant-Surgeons and Civil Medical Assistants should not be regarded as qualified members of the profession is evidently a strong one, but since Government have decided so emphatically that that view is not justified, the only course that can profitably be adopted is to allow the matter to subside, and to let any feelings of soreness that may remain be as rapidly as possible allayed. Government have definitely decided that when the proposed Registration Act is considered, its provisions will not exclude Military Assistant Surgeons and Civil Medical Assistants from registration, and it seems to us, that such a decision is needed to put an end to an anomalous situation. It would appear that the members of the meeting over which Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided, objected to the inclusion of such assistants as qualified practitioners in their profession, principally because they had received no license or diploma; in other words, that they were without credentials. Government in their reply maintain that in spite of this these men have been given an adequate training and have acquired all the necessary skill for ordinary practice. They have, the Government letter states, undergone "a fixed course of training under competent teachers at certain medical schools and colleges" and "have performed as part of their routine work all the duties which could have been demanded of them had their qualification been of the highest." Surely then they should have been given some recognition of their status which would be readily accepted by medical practitioners and the public. This, registration, when it is brought about, will belatedly concede them.

MR. HAIG, C.S., attached to the Finance Department, has been appointed Under Secretary, Finance Department, U. P. Government at Allahabad.

SEVERAL important changes will take place in the Survey Department, Colonel Fleming, Assistant Surveyor General, taking over one year's leave; and Major Ryder, R.E., also proceeds on six months' leave.

A RESOLUTION is under preparation on new branch line terms which are decidedly favourable to promoters. This will not be published for a short time as one or two points of detail will necessitate reference to the Secretary of State.

THE Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces will probably leave Naini Tal on his Monsoon tour about the 20th of July, accompanied by Mr. M. Keane, Private Secretary. As at present arranged he will visit Agra, Jhansi and Allahabad in the order named, and will also pay a visit to Dehra before returning to the hills towards the end of August.

THE battleship Prince of Wales, now at Dover, has established a new coaling record by coaling from a collier at the rate of 366 tons an hour. Everyone on board, including Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, assisted in the work.

THE results of observations of the comet in Germany have been entirely negative. Only the Munich Observatory succeeded in catching a glimpse of the comet as it passed across the sun's disc. Elsewhere the astronomers have only observed two groups of sunspots which had no apparent connection with the comet.

THE United States Supreme Court has fixed November 14, for the rehearing of the appeals of the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company against the findings of the lower Courts under the Sherman Law. The order for the rehearing was caused by the death of the Appeal Judges and the illness of another.

A GREAT sensation has been caused in the artistic world by the discovery that a great number of works by old masters in the Hermitage and other galleries in St. Petersburg are forgeries. The originals had been removed and replaced by copies. The fact that these copies are not at all well made increases the astonishment that it has been possible to deceive those in charge of the museum.

# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 19.

The movement to encourage field athletic events in England is making progress. Well attended meetings were held at Leeds and Birmingham this week, when strong Northern and Midland branches of the new body were formed, which will work in conjunction with the Southern branch. This is good, and if the movement receives the encouragement it deserves, England may possess some real champion jumpers and weight throwers before many years are past.

IN IRELAND.

The Irish Athletic Association has set the English A. A. A. a good example by adding a discus throwing event to the list of championships. This was decided at Ball's Bridge, Dublin, for the first time on Monday when the rest of the Irish championships claimed attention. The winner of the new event proved to be P. Quinn, and though he only had three days' preliminary practice, he managed to throw 109 feet. The meeting was particularly noteworthy for the number of soldiers and policmen who competed with success. Quinn is a member of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, while J. Barrett, winner of the shot-putting event with 42 feet 11 inches, belongs to the Royal Irish Constabulary. Another of that famous force in S. Maguire won the long jump. The military winners numbered two, Capt. C. E. Kinahan of the Royal Irish Fusiliers (who was unfortunate enough to be captured at Nicholson's neck) taking the hurdles and Corpl. T. J. O'Neil the four miles. The latter is the Connaught Ranger, who won the English ten miles' championship in such splendid style a month ago. He was not pressed on Monday, but got home in 20 minutes 29 1-5 secs.

WALKER IN POOR FORM.

R. E. Walker, the Olympic 100 metres and English 100 yards champion, made his first appearance of the season at the Amalgamated Press Sports last Saturday. The little Natal man has only been running a few weeks, and he is by no means in form yet.

He figured on scratch in the 100 and 300 yards races, but tired away to nothing towards the finish of both events, failing to win his heat in either. Now that the weather has got warmer, however, he ought to improve rapidly. At present it looks as though E. W. Haley of London will prove his most dangerous rival in the championships. The Herne Hill harrier also competed at the Amalgamated Press Sports, and showed up well. He was only just beaten in the final of the 100 yards handicap and he also ran well in the 300 yards. Haley is a fine big athlete, and if he devoted his attention to the furlong alone, he would want a lot of beating.

GOOD RUNNING.

A runner who may trouble the best in a year or so, is T. H. Woodman, Herne Hill. He is a comparative new comer, but even now figures on such a short mark as 24 yards in half a mile. He won a race at that instance and from that mark on Saturday, the watch showing 1min. 56 3-5secs. This is promising and the future performances of this youngster will be closely watched.

Another capital performance, a few days ago, was that of the 3 scratch men in the two miles' handicap at Stoke. E. Voigt, H. A. Wilson and E. Owen were on the scratch mark and they were bunched until the final spurt when Voigt got away and beat Wilson by 10 yards with Owen another three yards further away. The time was 9mins. 30secs. and this indicates that the four miles' champion will be hard to beat at the championship meeting.

MARATHON MEN.

The Marathon runners have received a big disappointment owing to the decision of the polytechnic executive not to decide the Marathon race this season. It was fixed for to-morrow but of course it could not be held then, owing to the funeral of King Edward VII. at Windsor to-day. The 25 miles' track race, which was to have been decided in connection with the festival of Empire Pageant has also been abandoned.

This is particularly hard lines on visitors like Cotter of Canada and McArthur of South Africa. The latter proposes returning to his home to-morrow and thus we shall have no chance of seeing how good a man he is, which is a pity.

FLEET CYCLISTS.

W. J. Bailey appears to be riding better than ever this season and the young polytechnic giant looks like developing into a phenomenon. He competed in six events last Saturday and Monday and won the lot, defeating such cracks as Victor Johnson and E. Payne, so that he had no walk over. G. B. Kingsbury is another crack, who has been among the prizes during the whitsuntide holidays, three "firsts" falling to his share at the Exeter festival.

BOXING.

Sid Russell of Australia gained many friends during the time he was in Paris and it came as a big shock to learn that the talented heavy weight had died on Tuesday of this week. He had been ill for some time with spotted fever, but few realised that his condition was so serious. It will be recalled that he took part in several important bouts in the Gay City, Chief of them being matches with Jem Stewart and Sam Mc Vea, both of America.

Gunner Moir and ex P. O. Curran will settle the question of supremacy at Mountain Ash next Monday, and we shall know if the former has regained anything like his old form. A purse of £500 depends on the result and in addition the winner will be a step nearer to being called the best of the home heavyweights. Ian Hague beat Moir in one round a year ago, but the winner subsequently went down before Curran and Jewey Smith. Form is thus considerably mixed, but none of our heavy weights are in the same class as Johnson, Langford or Burns and we shall have to discover a new crack before there is any chance of the world's championship coming to England again.

BILLIARDS.

Althouth Tom Reece of Oldham held a good lead over M. Inman of London when they entered on the last day of their billiard match, there was little prospect of a definite conclusion, both men being well behind their proper points. Reece appeared to lose interest in the game, but Inman kept pegging away as though he had a chance. In consequence he scored 2232 points as against 1,004 by his rival, and had the satisfaction of leading at the finish by 14,479 to 14,044.

THE TURF.

There was a big upset in the French One Thousand Guineas on Sunday. M. Blanc's Marsa was fully expected to score, and started favourite at 35 to 100, but was beaten nearly a length by Vellica, an outsider belonging to M. C. Vagliano. The winner occupied 1 min. 41 3-5 secs. to run the mile, just one second more than Sifflet took to win the Two Thousand Guineas. The two races are run the same afternoon, and if the time be any guide, the colts in France are better than the fillies this season. Baron M. Rothschild owns sifflet which is by Cadoman-Sea Change, the sire once being well known on English tracks. Both the events referred to are confined to French bred animals, in which particular they differ from the English Guineas open to the world.

While touching on French turf matters, it may be mentioned that our near neighbours have made sixteen entries for the Ascot Gold Cup, and as most of the crack, four year old, are among them, the chances of the trophy crossing the channel are good.

CRICKET.

Though the season is yet young, we have already had some remarkable performances. Oxford University appear to have a match winning bowler in Le Couteur, whose ten wickets for 42 runs enabled the Dark Blues to beat Kent. This must have been very satisfactory to the Oxonians, as it was the "googlie" of Carr which enabled Kent to beat Oxford last year. Le Couteur has cultivated the googlie to some purpose, and as he is an Australian, it may be that he will be found doing duty for his native State in the triangular tests of 1912.

Another 'Varsity cricketer to distinguish himself recently was J. F. Ireland, whose not out innings of 107 for Cambridge enabled the Light Blues to beat Surrey.

REMARKABLE BOWLING.

Trent Bridge was the scene of some remarkable bowling this week. The occasion was the Notts v. Surrey match, and when the home side were dismissed for 69, the Surrey men felt jubilant. Smith took 5 wickets for 25 runs and Lees 5 for 44, but even this was eclipsed when the visitors went in. The score stopped at a total of 65, which was due to the success of Wass, who captured 8 wickets for 37 and 6 for 34, the Notts eleven winning easily.

Another remarkable bowling feat was accomplished by Hirst in the Yorks v. Lance match at Leeds. He took 9 wickets for 23 runs in the second innings, and quite altered the look of the game, which was finally drawn in favour of Yorkshire.

One must not overlook the bowling of Huggins in the Gloster V. Somerset match, as his performance of 7 wickets for 15 runs is about the best of the season and certainly led to the defeat of Somerset.

This by no means finishes the big bowling performances of the week. Jays. 5 for 39; Coe, 4 for 13; Wood, 3 for 1; and Smith, 7 for 39 were most successful in the Leicestershire v. Northamptonshire match, won by the former. Besides this Relf A.E. secured 6 for 47, and Leach 4 for 28, for Sussex against Hants.

The Middlesex v. Kent match at Lords enabled Blythe to show to much advantage, his 6 wickets for 21 runs on a hard wicket being splendid. A new comer in Morfee also pleased the critics by taking 4 wickets for 71.

BIG SCORES.

Bowlers have not had matters all their own way, centuries being plentiful. There were three in the Kent innings against Middlesex, which was declared closed with the total at 500 for 8 wickets. E. W. Dillon (115) Woolley (120), and A. P. Day (111) not out were the chief scorers, and this points to the champions being hard to beat this season.

Another notable match was the Worcester v. Warwickshire fixture. Bowley (157) and Pearson (104) helped the former towards a total of 441, and then Baker played a not out innings of 155 for Warwickshire.

Nor must they the bright innings of 100 by G. Gurgenven for Derbyshire against Essex be overlooked, and altogether it will be understood that cricket during the weak has been exciting.

IN GENERAL.

G. W. Gardiner, the conqueror of Dorando, won a one hour running race on Monday, but with the moderate performance of 10 miles 1,100 yards.

The Corinthian Football Club officials have been invited to send a team to Brazil and Canada during the Autumn, and a tour to the former country will probably be arranged.

B. R. Day of Blackpool competed in a couple of professional foot races at Bath on Monday, but hardly showed the form expected of such a noted flier.

The find of the Glasgow Charity Cup competition at Hampden Park resulted in Clyde defeating Third Lanark.

J. H. Taylor, the open golf champion, created a new record of 75 for 18 holes at the St. Augustin's course at Ebbsfleet on Tuesday. He was meeting H. Vardon, the ex-champion, the latter's score being 76.

The Oxford University Pole teams appears to be strong this season, judging by the 7 goals to 3 win over the Oxford Rovers on Tuesday.

A one mile roller skating handicap at Birmingham on Saturday ended in favour of L. Merideth, the famous cyclist, scoring from scratch in 3 mins. 17 2-5 secs.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Captain Stansfeld, Brigade Major, Belgaum, to be Brigade Major, Garhwal.

Captain Deverell, Brigade Major, Poona, to be Brigade Major, Belgaum.

Captain E. F. Orton, Staff Captain, Poona, to be Brigade Major, Poona.

Major J. H. Lloyd, 5th Gurkhas, to be Brigade Major, Ahmednagar.

Captain Radcliffe, Dorsetshire Regt., to be Staff Captain, Ahmednagar

Captain Henderson, 39th Garhwalis, to be Staff Captain, Nasirabad.

Captain J. D. Grant, 8th Gurkhas, to be Staff Captain, Rae Bareilly.

Captain R. A. Steel, 17th Cavalry, to be Staff Captain, Jullundur.

Colonel Vizard, Manchester Regiment, is permitted to retire from the 1st of June.

Captain A. C. Edwards, 85th R. F. A., is posted to 1st. R. F. A., on promotion to Major.

Lieutenant Graham, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, is appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment, of the West African Frontier Force.

The "Gazette of India" notifies the following amendment of the Army Act:—With a view to reducing the number of cases which have to be sent for trial by courts-martial owing to the limited powers of punishment exerciseable by commanding officers, the maximum period of detention which may be awarded by a commanding officer who deals with a case summarily shall be twenty-eight days, and accordingly "twenty-eight" shall be substituted for "fourteen" in paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) of section forty-six of the Army Act, and sub-section (4) of the same section shall be repealed.

THIRTY-TWO awards of medals for acts of heroism were made by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its spring meeting. Seven silver and twenty-five bronze medals were ordered to be struck while monthly pensions aggregating dolls. 196, death benefits of dolls. 4,880, and special awards totalling dolls. 13,100 were made. In thirteen instances the heroes met death in the act or from injuries received. Five rescues were made from trains, two from fires, one from electrocution, fourteen from drowning, four from suffocation in wells and tanks, five in a mine cavern, and one from a runaway.

## EDUCATION IN INDIA.

### COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE A MISTAKE.

### Strong Speech by Mr. Ameer Ali.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Mr. Ameer Ali, presiding at the annual meeting of the London All-India Moslem League to-day, said if India and Britain would both remember how necessary they were to each other, many difficulties would disappear. Nobody favoured education more than he, but he greatly doubted the wisdom of compulsory education except in some small areas. A service would be done to the country, if the State would support the indigenous primary institutions of the Hindus and the Mahomedans. He believed as regards Universities that the races of India should be allowed to work out their own salvation, each according to its own standard or ideal.

Mr. Harold Cox heartily endorsed the opinion that compulsory education imposed by an alien Government would create intense irritation. It would be the greatest possible mistake to transplant such an institution to India.

## MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE LONDON PRESS.

### American Strength A Peace Guarantee.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Mr. Roosevelt was the guest of London journalists at a midnight supper last night.

Replying to the toast of his health, he dwelt on the need for strength in the nations to ensure the world's peace, opining that the chances of trouble to England from the United States dwindled as the latter grew stronger.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

### North Atlantic Fisheries.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Reuter telegraphs from the Hague that in the Arbitration Court to-day, Sir R. B. Finlay opened Britain's case in the dispute between America and Britain with regard to the North Atlantic Fisheries. He gave a lengthy exposition of Britain's rights under the Treaty of 1818 to control the fisheries.

## TURKEY'S HEIR-APPARENT.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Emperor Francis Joseph and Baron von Aehrenthal paid visits lasting half an hour to the Turkish Heir-Apparent to-day.

## COTTON FRAUDS SEQUEL.

### Lengthy Litigation Probable.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

A fresh development of the recent cotton frauds took place on Saturday, when a firm interested in the Knight-Yancey failure refused to meet an acceptance due that day, on the ground that the collateral security was fraudulent. The amount was however deposited with a third party. This move will probably lead to lengthy litigation.

## THE INDIAN ORDERLIES.

### Kind Reception by Their Majesties.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Four Indian orderlies were present at the ceremony at Marlborough House.

The King held a short conversation with them through an interpreter, while the Queen also spoke a few words.

## GERMAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

### A Protest against Reaction.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The German Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, has resigned. His resignation is attributed to a want of sympathy with the reactionary elements of the Government.

LATER.

The *Times* correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that the Kaiser and the Chancellor fruitlessly endeavoured to persuade Herr Dernburg to withdraw his resignation. He believed that Herr Darnburg has already planned a journey to Japan and the Far East.

## SHIPPING AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has agreed to purchase the whole of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's share capital at a price of £25 per share.

## INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP.

### Old Etonians to Play for England.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Hurlingham has challenged for the American International Polo Cup. It will be represented by the Old Etonians, F. R. Grenfells, Earl Rocksavage and Lord Wodehouse, who will be independent of, and will not draw upon, the American Cup Recovery Fund, which was instituted by the Hurlingham Club in April.

## THE CABINET.

### Mr. Asquith's First Audience.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 6.

A meeting of the Cabinet took place this afternoon. Afterwards Mr. O'Connor had an interview with Mr. Lloyd-George.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Much speculation has been aroused by the fact that Mr. O'Connor three times visited Downing Street yesterday and that Mr. Asquith and the Earl of Crewe had audiences with the King last evening.

The *Daily News* understands that this is Mr. Asquith's first audience with King George which can be described as of distinctly political significance.

## INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

### Outlook Very Unsatisfactory.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Seventh International Cotton Congress has opened at Brussels, Four hundred delegates, representing eighteen, nations are present.

The Belgian delegate, M. Hemptinne, presided yesterday, when Mr. Macara delivered an address.

The latter dwelt on the growing power of the International Federation, and the success and importance of the Secretary's visit to India, but said that the general outlook for the future was very unsatisfactory.

## EARTHQUAKE AT NAPLES.

### People Panic-stricken.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Reuter telegraphs from Naples that an earthquake took place during the night and caused a panic in the neighbourhood. The people are camping in the open. Houses collapsed in Calitri and the adjacent communes and twenty bodies have been recovered in Calitri. Troops are being despatched to the scene and the Premier has sent money for the relief of sufferers. The Officials have left for Avellino to inspect damage to the villages.

## PRINCE HEINRICH MOTOR RACE.

### Fatal Accident.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

In Prince Heinrich Motor race the competitors were passing through Oberenzen in Upper Alsace to-day when the tyre flew off of a car which dashed into a tree. Two of the occupants were killed and a third was severely injured. The spectator was also badly hurt. The race was suspended.

## AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

### Operation of the New Law.

LODON, JUNE 7.

At a conference between President Taft and Managers of the Western Railroads, it was agreed to withdraw the increases in the rates and await the operation of the new law giving the Interstate Commission power to investigate rates before they become effective,

President Taft thereupon announced that his purpose was accomplished and the Government would withdraw suits against the railroads.

Eastern Managers also met Mr. Taft to-day and it is believed that they will also acquiesce.

The American market has recovered.

## SWADESHI-MARKED GOODS.

### Important Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

An important correspondence has passed between the officiating Collector of Customs, Calcutta, and the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the counter-indication of the country of origin required by the Sea Customs Act and the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, in respect of trade descriptions in the vernacular, in the case of goods imported from the United Kingdom. The Committee agree with the Collector that where such words as "Bande Mataram," "Swadeshi," etc, are used, an indication of the country of origin must be insisted upon. They would even go further and insist that no goods bearing the word "Swadeshi," which can mean nothing but that the goods are made in India, should be allowed into the country.

## BOAT CAPSIZES ON THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

Three European gentlemen, Messrs. Munro, Maclean and Young, went out on a pleasure-trip on the river Hooghly in a boat on Sunday. A strong wind arose and the boat was capsized, precipitating the occupants into the water. They were, however, rescued by the crew of a passing steamer.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee for Indian students will be held on Saturday the 11th instant at Senate House. It is the second meeting of the General Committee and the chief business will be the presentation of the report of the last six months by the Secretary, Mr. N. C. Sen, Bar.-at-Law.

## THE NEW CHIEF OF SANGLI.

### Deccan Education Society's Congratulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, JUNE 7.

The deputation of the Council of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, consisting of Principal Paranjape, Professors Lemaye, Gune, Devodhar, presented an address of congratulations to the Chief in Durbar and requested the Chief to make the State a model one in educational matters by extending the system of free primary education, responsive to public opinion, and hoped that the connection of the State with the Society extending over 25 years would be maintained. They paid high compliment to the late Chief for his beneficence and requested the young Chief to evince the same keen interest by becoming the Vice-President of the Society. The address was presented in a silver casket. Then the Sangli Municipality presented an address of congratulation to the Chief and requested him to extend the same sympathy and kindness shown by the Minority Administration. The address was presented in a silver casket.

The Chief replied in English. He hoped the members of the Municipality would evince the same zealous interest as before in their work and assured that the State will come to its aid when necessity arises.

The Chief complimented the members of the Deccan Education Society for the noble mission of carrying on education to the door of every household at great sacrifice and said that the long connection of the State with the Society made him extend his sympathy to it and assured the deputation that his interest in the welfare of the Society will be no less than his father's.

The Durbar was attended by all officials, darkdars and gentry. Prineipal Paranjape then garlanded the Chief. The function ended after the distribution of flowers.

## SERIOUS RIOT AT SERAMPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

A serious riot took place yesterday morning, at Vadartala Ghat, Serampore, between coolies and local men resulting in five men being seriously wounded. It appears that some local boys were tampering with the over-bridge which is now under construction at Vadertola Ghat, whereupon the coolies engaged in the work remonstrated. An altercation followed and some two hundred local men came upon the scene, armed with lathis and a free fight ensued. Eight of the alleged rioters were arrested on the spot and the injured persons were admitted to Serampore hospital. Further enquiries are proceeding.

## INSPECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

The Bengal Government having approved the suggestion of the Magisterial Officers Salaries Committee regarding the inspection of Commissioners, the following rule has been issued :—

"The inspection of a Commissioner should be conducted in person. There is however no objection to his having certain specified registers or returns examined by his own clerk under his special order. It is desirable that he should spend at least a month annually in each district of his division."

## INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

A meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association to be held at Simla, has been fixed for Monday, the 19th of September, and following days. Forty-four subjects have been entered on the agenda for discussion. The more important of these are, (1) Rates for carriage of parcels by railway ; (2) delays to through traffic ; (3) rates and conditions for military traffic ; (4) goods classification ; (5) general rules for railways under construction ; (6) monthly system of station accounts ; (7) electric lighting of trains, and (8) risk note from bonds.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN KASHMIR.

### The Maharajah's Encouragement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 7.

Sanction has been given by the Kashmir Durbar to the creation of gardens round the most interesting archæological remains in the State and to the construction of small museums for the custody and preservation of rare and interesting objects of archæological importance. But there still remains a vast amount of work to be done in translating manuscripts in Sanskrit and other languages which are buried among archives of ancient monasteries, in archæological and historical research in religion, manners, customs, etc.

## THE LATE KING.

### Proposed Memorial in Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 7.

At a meeting of the leading gentlemen in Lahore on Monday, it was resolved to inaugurate a provincial fund to be called the King Edward Memorial Fund and to devote the proceeds to expanding the present Medical College and the Mayo and Albert Victor Hospitals at Lahore into a King Edward Memorial Medical College and Hospital worthy of the province.

## DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 7.

On Friday night Mrs. Johannes, who was travelling from Bombay to Simla to join her husband, who is employed in the Government Press, was taken out of the mail train at Delhi in a comatose condition due to sun-stroke. Mrs. Johannes expired at the Civil Hospital, Delhi, on Saturday morning. There were five children travelling with her who were taken charge of by some of the Railway Officials and their wives.

## CALCUTTA FIRE BRIGADE.

### Government Resolution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

The Bengal Government issues a lengthy resolution on the supplementary enquiry by the Nimtollah Fire Enquiry Committee. Superintendent Haultain and Engineer Chase are dismissed from the service.

LATER.

In his lengthy Resolution on the Nimtollah Fire Enquiry report, the Lieut.-Governor observes that it has been conclusively established that bribes were demanded and extorted on an extensive scale by members of the Fire Brigade under threats of water being otherwise withheld, while safes were broken open and the bystanders and others who attempted to interfere were driven away by the hose being turned on to them. With the rifling of safes the European staff seems to have been mainly concerned, but the khalasis and either subordinates also participated in the taking of money as bribes. The Lieut.-Governor also deals with individual cases. There were eight European sergeants on duty on that occasion. Of these three were exonerated, one was given the benefit of the doubt and four discharged from the Brigade. His Honour is of opinion that the charge against Superintendent Haultain and Engineer Chase is conclusively proved and accordingly ordered their dismissal.

The evidence against Engineer Jarret falls short of positive proof, so no action is taken against him, but he will be transferred to some duty in which he will work under close supervision. The Resolution concludes with the following observations:—It is evident as an important lesson of this deplorable scandal that the Brigade requires a strong body of superior officers as distinguished from the rank and file of such status that their mere presence will suffice to prevent a recurrence of the malpractices which have characterised this particular fire. Their employment will necessitate increased expenditure in connection with the brigade, but the Lieutenant-Governor considers that they must be provided for in the new organisation and if the probity of the force is thereby secured the gain to the public will more than compensate for the additional cost involved."

## WALKER HOSPITAL AT SIMLA.

### More Funds Needed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The General Committee of the Walker Hospital held a meeting at Simla last Saturday at which they considered the steps to be taken for the purpose of enlarging the Committee with the view of increasing its sphere of action. They also decided "inter alia" that the fee of five rupees per diem paid by patients who cannot afford charges for separate accommodation in a single room should include medical attendance, while in the Walker Hospital regular monthly visitors were likewise appointed and it was decided that convalescents should be admitted into the hospital in the event of accommodation being available for them.

The annual report for last year by Captain Leicester was also read. It shows that 160 patients were treated, but the year was a bad one for the hospital financially and more money is urgently needed both for current expenses and to enable improvements to be carried out. Owing to lack of funds the Committee had to close the hospital last winter, but they hope that it may not be necessary to do so in future years. The Lady Superintendent is now Miss Kimberley.

## THE TRANSVAAL DEPORTEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 7.

A batch of fifty deportees from the Transvaal arrived at Madras.

The repatriation fund amounts to over Rs. 5,000.

## ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

### Barrister's Nephew Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

The Magistrate of Serampore disposed of the case in which zemindar Hemmoy Mitter of Anipur, nephew of the late Mr. H. Mitter, Barrister-at-Law, stood charged with having in his possession a double barrelled gun without a license which the local police seized in connection with a search made in a case in which he and his son were said to have committed highway robbery to the extent of Rs. 2,000 upon one Khagendra Nath Mitter. The Magistrate in the absence of direct and sufficient evidence discharged the accused.

## RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Sanction has been accorded to moving the combined service ghats at Goalundo, Eastern Bengal State Railway, further down the stream and for some additions to them including two extra ghats.

Sanction has been accorded for the providing of an Institute for the European Staff, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Santragachi, and to diverting the main line near Nagpur connection with an entry of 2' 6" gauge line of that railway into Nagpur station.

Sanction has been accorded to certain additions and alterations being made in Sayan station, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the additional machinery required for the improved working of Khargpur shops, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Captain Eustace, R. E., Executive Engineer, on return from foreign service posted to the North-Western Railway.

THE gyroscopic mono-rail will be the great sensation of the Japan British Exhibition, says the "Daily Express." Mr. Imre Kiralfy endeavoured, a couple of years ago, to persuade Mr. Brennan to show his car at the Franco-British Exhibition, but he was not eager for a popular exhibition, until he had thoroughly satisfied himself by extended tests that he had achieved the object for which he had been working for so many years. The scientists are now satisfied. Cabinet Ministers, among many hundreds of others, have ridden in the car, and Mr. Brennan has at last agreed to make his scientific wonder public. Mr. Brennan sees no reason why his mono-rail should not travel at least twice the rate of the fastest existing express train—120 miles an hour.

## WORDSWORTH'S POETIC WORTH.

### I.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

WHAT is it that wins us in art, morality, or politics? Is it principle, or personality, convention or individual eccentricity? It is cheerful stolidity, say they, to set Turner over Claude. Agreed. But why place Dumas pere over Hugo? Isn't it rank heresy to speak of the slip-shod rhapsodies of Shelley, and place Pope above him for his perfect achievement in the balancing of sense and style? You are stirred to admiration by the plastic, and I by the spiritual qualities of art. Does not the attempt however halting to speak the unspeakable affect us any number of times more keenly, than the most complete expression of a palpable truth? Were Discord to throw an apple again "for the best landscapist who think you should have it? Claude, Cuyp, or Turner? Thus who shall decide between Desdemona and Juliet when both the figures are equally brilliant and worthy of honour artistically? Why has the hard-hearted Jew captured more hearts with his dark shadow, than the gentle and dignified Portes by her halo? Both are equally taking; a magnificent Rembrandt, is a superb Titian, she. Each to his taste. Estimates will vary. Is it correct to appraise Wordsworth as

A CLERGYMAN GOETHE?

Say you it is a bizarre coupling of terms? Try another. Will an Olympian commoner do? Isn't that it? He discovers to you the treasure of the humble. His life is a simplicity of perfect lines, an almost august calm. Like life, like work. It is moral, contemplative, reforming, religious. You have been reading English novels of course and have perhaps stayed some time in England too. What could have impressed you more than the intensity of moral life there? A whole array of names may be cited, from More to Mill, from Lord William Russell to Ruskin, from Burke to Browning, in testimony of the high moral discipline of her public men. The solicitude for moral life naturally carries in its train the moralist's dissertation. There is no need to go to church in England to hear sermons. You have them everywhere: on the highway, at the fireside, at meetings, in Parliament, soiree, club, the journals you read, the letters you receive. That tight little island is a vast society for the encouragement of good. Unfortunately this propaganda is not without its deformity, and caricature. Moral life is undoubtedly one of the noblest cares of man, and in an age shaken by storms of selfishness as ours is, it is the safest mast to bind oneself to. But if the moralist's dissertation is indiscreet and unpleasant it is nauseating. What is the use of a ridiculous sermon other than to violate the modesty of mind? And there are highly piquant facts. Is a woman guilty of amiable weakness? How she holds up her hands in pious horror at the immorality of others!

SEE THOSE RIVAL ORGANS

strewing spirit-stirring denunciations plentifully over their columns! It is the Parsi Conference controversy. How they vaunt their equilibrium while dealing in marketable morality amusing to the readers whom they seem to give small credit for acuteness. Wordsworth's sincere preachings in his famous poem, "The Excursion," have stamped him as the typical poet of the middle class, generally virtuous and true, which sees itself reflected in and rallies about him. In this work it finds out its own genius; serious, sedate, sermonizing, scrupulous, meditative, melancholy, conservative. When "The Excursion" first appeared, which seems so natural to us to-day, it arested among the critics in possession of the public ear quite a sensation of inexpressible astonishment, and of immediate hostility. Ere it took, it cost the poet nearly forty years of struggle. For it marks in the poetic order an era of militant reform. Merry England, lovely in her sleep in the woods, had lately been awakened by Burns. The divine gift of the wandering minstrel had pleaed at his feet a lyre enriched with the deepest chords, a loan from the violoncello. Some romance-writers, Fielding among others, came forward in her name—though in common prose—to present himself to the public that she had renewed life and vigour. Another England colonising, industrial and positive, announced itself in Robinson Crusoe.

ADDISON AND RICHARDSON

incarnated on their part—the one in Sir Roger de Coverly, the other in Sir Charles Grandisson—England stationary and serious, and England progressive and polished, that of gentleman farmer, or of the honest man, of Arthur Young and of Lord Chesterfield. But then literature still addressed itself only to leisurely folks, to the dilettanti and the lettered of crack society. It did not count among poetry's functions to reflect the wide source of moral life sprung from Puritanism. To each his turn however. Gray by his Elegy, Goldsmith by his Vicar of Wakefield, and Crabbe and Cowper by their approved poems, began to recall the public to the study of and respect for the sensations, sentiments, and actions of the immense majority of English people. Wordsworth turned up and joining theory to practice declared in the preface to his most important poem, that he had always sought to place his reader in a situation of mind, to receive from ordinary moral sensations a more salutary impression than is habitually drawn from them. Life is worth the mind we bring to it, and the morals which govern it. After all what is each one of us, if not an ordinary being living at home, and revolving in a circle of ordinary occupations? Rare are those whom nature has endowed with a plastic power to fashion others in the image of their thought and luckless they if this thought is not made in the image of

BUDDHA, ZORASTER OR CHRIST.

It is nature's law that neither the vilest nor the meanest of created things should exist divorced from good. A spirit and pulse of good is inseparably linked to every mode of being. And it is of this democratic poetry, modest and humble, similar to what Francois Coppee lately inaugurated in France that Wordsworth is the apostle. His is an interesting gallery. We need not go to Cumberland to see the "Old Beggar"—his staff trailing his back bent—plying his weary journey, piling the dole of village dames in his wallet, and "prompting the unlettered villagers to tender offices and pensive thoughts." Let us invoke with the poet "a blessing on his head." As you walk on you may stop to speak with Simon Lee. A merry huntsman he was when young, and hill and valley rang with glee at the sound of his horn. "But, oh the heavy change!" He is infirm and old, and between him and his wife his only prop, they can do but little, very little to till the scrap of ground. His weak efforts fail to unearth a rotten stump. You take the mattock and with a single stroke sever it. He is lavish of thanks and the poet is moved to say:

"I've heard of hearts unkind, kind deeds
"With coldness still returning;
"Alas! the gratitude of men
"Hath oftener left me mourning."

Is it a pleasant evening and is there a dance at the village inn? The young have turned out smart and gay to frisk. Suddenly the loud crack of a whip is heard. It is our friend Benjamin the Waggoner, driving his jolley team over tough road, steep and rough. He comes up wet through, a mountain storm having overtaken him. He wants to dry himself inwardly and calls for a stout peg. Yonder is Leonard's house. He is gone to sea these twelve years, and writes of returning home to enjoy his savings. Unfortunately his father and brother are in their last home, and no one has the heart to break to him the sad news. Sadder still is the tale of the blighted life of Ellen with the rounded childish face. The remorse and penitence of the child-mother are so exemplary that your heart bleeds and passes from pain into sympathy to see her die as much of chagrin as of despair for the loss of her little one. It is useless to insist how much we feel this

POETRY NEAR TO AND IN US.

It reveals and renders visible the imperceptible reflections of slight sensations and little incidents of which in fact the life of almost each one of us is composed. It is if you fancy it a realistic and real melody, a prolonged lament like certain rustic airs, monotonous, simple, dull . . . . . hackneyed were you going to say? Why embarras yourself, say it, but is not the wail par excellence human? It is well that men should be reminded that the very humblest of them has the power to fashion, after a divine model that he chooses not—a great moral personality, and that if anything lives in fullest reality, of a surety it is that. This may provoke a sniff from Mr. Worldly Wiseman, insatiably bent on enrichment. Does he drink more because he drinks from a big glass? Each man has to seek out his own special aptitude for a higher life in the midst of the humble and inevitable reality of daily existence. Than this there can be no nobler aim in life.

## MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

### Status of Civil and Military Assistants.

### GOVERNMENT VIEWS.

IN a Press Note, issued yesterday, the Bombay Government publish correspondence which has passed between themselves and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who was Chairman of a meeting of Bombay practitioners, called on January 26 last, to consider the proposed Registration Act for India.

In the first letter, dated February 5, Sir Bhalchandra described a previous meeting of practitioners at which Military Assistant Surgeons and Civil Medical Assistants were present and were allowed to vote. A number of qualified men protested against the inclusion of these men in a meeting of the profession as they contended that the expression "medical profession" or "duly qualified men" is always understood to include G. G. M. C. S. and such medical practitioners as hold degrees or diplomas from Indian British Colonial or foreign Universities or Colleges recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland. They therefore left the meeting in large numbers.

Those who remained, the letter went on to state, although only a small number consisted of duly qualified men, adopted a report and forwarded it to Government as the opinion of the Bombay medical profession. To show that theirs was not the men of the medical profession the meeting of January 26, was convened and only "duly qualified men" were invited. The resolutions forwarded therewith were approved with but one dissentient. "This," concluded the letter, "is a clear evidence that the profession, while desiring to welcome a Registration Act, which would include only those who are duly qualified, would strongly object to any Act which by including the Military Assistant Surgeons and Civil Medical Assistants would lower the status and position of the medical profession in the estimation of the civilised world and would harm the interests of the profession and the public."

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions passed at the meeting were as follows:—

I. That whereas duly qualified medical men in India are liable to be, and are actually, confounded by the lay public with non-qualified medical practitioners, such as, (a) those who have studied in, and passed out after certain examinations from Government Medical Schools and Colleges, e.g., Hospital Assistants and Military Assistant Surgeons; (b) those who have studied in, and passed out after certain examinations from, Medical Schools conducted by private agencies, e.g., Ayur Vedic School, etc.; (c) those who have gone through a part or the whole of the full course of studies for, but who have not succeeded in obtaining, a degree or diploma; (d) those who practise medicine in one or more of its branches without any systematic study of the Science as a whole, or without having passed any examinations, e.g., old compounders, bone-setters, oculists, and curers of pile, leprosy, etc.; (e) Vaids and Hakims (they, constituting a separate class in themselves, are more easily differentiated); this meeting is of opinion that, in recognition of the high standard of medical education and with a view to safeguarding the legitimate interests of duly qualified medical men who hold high academic distinction of University degrees and diplomas recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland and are therefore registrable in the whole of the British Empire, and, further, with a view to enabling the lay public to distinguish between duly qualified medical men and non-qualified medical practitioners described in classes a, b, c, d, and e, a Medical Registration Act is desirable.

II. That a Registration Act is desirable for the whole of India, including Burmah, and that a beginning should be made in this direction by applying it to important centres such as the Presidency towns and other large cities.

III. That the Register under the Act should contain the names of duly qualified medical men only. By the expression "duly qualified medical men" or "duly qualified medical practitioners" is to be understood all persons, male of female, who hold degrees or diplomas from Indian, British, Colonial or foreign Universities or Colleges, recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, and those graduates of the Grant Medical College who obtained their diploma before 1866.

The meeting is aware that Government employ a large number of non-qualified medical practitioners described in class (a), and if for this reason Government are not willing to pass an Act containing the names solely of duly qualified medical men as defined above, the meeting is of opinion that Government be respectfully requested to drop the question of the Registration Act for the present as in the opinion of this meeting the inclusion of any other than duly qualified medical men will be derogatory to the status and position in the British Empire of those duly qualified prejudicial to their legitimate interests in India and indeed useless, misleading and mischievous to the public.

IV. That the privileges to be granted to those on the Register may be—(a) full recognition by courts of law and other public bodies and under Factory and other Acts, of medical, lunacy and death certificates signed by them; (b) power to sue in courts of law for medical attendance and other medical charges. In case the Act is applied to the whole of India, these privilege-clauses be applied to such Presidency towns and other important cities as are fit to enjoy them, i. e., containing sufficient number of duly qualified medical men and not standing in need of employing non-qualified medical men in any but subordinate positions in which they need not be called upon to give evidence or sign certificates independently.

V. (a) That in case the Act is passed for the whole of India, including Burmah, the constitution of the Medical Council to be formed under the Act and to be called the General Medical Council of India may be as follows:—(a) Three members nominated by Government; (b) two members elected by the officers of the Indian Medical Service in the whole of India, including Burmah; (c) two members elected by the officers of the Civil Assistant Surgeon Class in the whole of India, including Burmah; (d) one representative of each University in India (in all five members); (e) two members elected by the registered medical practitioners not belonging to either of the Services mentioned in b and c and residing within each of the following University circles, namely, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay (making in all six members); (f) one elected by the registered medical practitioners, not belonging to either of the Service mentioned in b and c and residing within each of the following University circles, namely, Punjab and Allahabad (making in all two members); (g) one member elected by the registered medical practitioner not belonging to either of the Services mentioned in (b) and (c) and residing in Burmah. Plurality of votes not to be allowed and members to retire every five years, but be eligible for re-election. Branch Councils may be created for each Presidency or Province consisting of those members of the General Medical Council who belong to that particular Presidency or Province. Those only to be eligible to vote and to be elected to the Medical Council whose names are on the Register.

(b) That if the Act is to be applied to the Bombay Presidency alone, the constitution of the Council may be as below:—(a) Two members nominated by Government; (b) one member elected by the officers of the Indian Medical Service in the Bombay Presidency; (c) one member elected by the officers of the Civil Assistant Surgeon Class in the Bombay Presidency; (d) one member elected by the Bombay University; (e) two members elected by the duly qualified medical men in Bombay City, not belonging to either of the Services mentioned in b and c; (f) two members elected by the duly qualified medical men in the Bombay Presidency, not included in e and not belonging to either of the Services mentioned in b and c. Plurality of votes not to be allowed and members to retire every five years, but be eligible for re-election. Those only to be eligible to vote and to be elected to the Medical Council whose names are on the Register.

VI. That the powers of the Indian Medical Council, or the Bombay Medical Council, may be the same as those possessed by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, with such modifications as may be deemed necessitated under the circumstances peculiar to this country.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

To this letter Government replied on May 31st as follows:—

Sir,—I am directed to state that your letter of the 5th February 1910 submitting resolutions regarding the registration of medical practitioners in India has been laid before Government.

2. With reference to the opinion expressed by the meeting of the 26th January that Military Assistant Surgeons and Civil Medical Assistant (now styled Sub-Assistant Surgeons) should not be classed as duly qualified medical practitioners for the purpose of medical registration, I am to observe that Government have for many years educated two classes of medical practitioners, primarily for their own Departments, and have received them into their service as Military Assistant Surgeons and Civil Medical Assistants on their undergoing a fixed course of training, under competent teachers, at certain Medical Schools and Colleges. No "license" or "diploma" has been granted to these men, but they have been given by Government all the privileges of qualified medical practitioners and have performed as part of their routine work all the duties which could have been demanded of them had their qualifications been of the highest. The Governor in Council therefore does not agree in the opinion expressed by the meeting of the 26th January, that members of both these classes who have received regular training on western lines and passed the recognised tests should be regarded as "unqualified" and classed with Vaids, Hakims, Ayur Vedic doctors, apothecaries, etc. Government are not aware how far the views communicated by you are shared by the rest of the medical profession in the City of Bombay, but the fact that these two classes of men were included by the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association in the Committee appointed by that body to consider the question of registration appears to be a strong evidence that the most influential medical men of Bombay are not in sympathy with the opinion expressed at the meeting.

3. I am to add that in all countries the sole authority which lays down the conditions constituting qualification for the legal practice of Medicine and Surgery is the Government and that after carefully considering the views expressed in your letter and the resolutions accompanying it, the Governor in Council sees no reason to exclude Military Assistant Surgeons and Civil Medical Assistants from the proposed registration of duly qualified medical practitioners.

4. The other points touched upon in the resolutions will be duly considered by Government when the proposal to pass a Registration Act comes before them.—I have, &c.,

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

### Sinking Fund Investments.

At this afternoon meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation a letter will be considered from the Commissioner calling attention to the remarks of the Accountant General on the audit of the Sinking Funds of the Municipal Corporation for 1908-09 regarding the adjustment between the face value and the market value of 3 per cent. Government Paper for Rs. 67,400 invested in the 4 per cent. Municipal Loans Sinking Fund 3 per cent. basis. Hitherto, says the Commissioner, we have shown in our accounts the par value of paper while making Sinking Fund investments. It is now laid down as a principle by the Comptroller General that either an Investment Reserve Account should be opened to make good the deficit in the market value of the paper at each annual valuation if it is to be invested at par, or it must stand at the current market value in the Sinking Fund Account. I think that the principle laid down by the Comptroller General is sound in itself and is the one now generally adopted. Of the two alternative courses referred to, the opening of an Investment Reserve Account seems to be preferable and it should be extended to all our Sinking Funds. I shall be glad to receive the instructions of the Standing Committee before replying to the reference made by the Secretary to Government on the subject.

2. An appended statement of the face and market values of the investments shows them to be as follows:—5 per cent. Municipal debentures Rs. 34,66,000 at 113, are worth Rs. 39,16,580 or a surplus of Rs. 450,586, 4 per cent. Municipal debentures Rs. 16,14,500 at 98 1-2 are worth Rs. 15,90,282 or a deficiency of Rs. 34,217; 4 per cent. E. I. Trust debentures Rs. 28,56,500 at 98½ are worth Rs. 28,06,511 or a deficiency of Rs. 4,998-12; 3 1-2 per cent. Government paper Rs. 13,72,630 at 93 13-16 are worth Rs. 12,87,670-6, or a deficiency of Rs. 84,929-10; 3 per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 1,31,400 at 80 are worth Rs. 1,05,120, or deficiency of Rs. 26,280. The total difference is thus a surplus of Rs. 265,075.

## PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

It has been decided that till the autumn Mr. O'Donoghue will, as representing the Comptroller and Auditor General, will carry on at Simla the work of the office of Accountant General. Public Works. By that time all provincial Examiners will be brought in line with the Civil Accountant Generals; and the Comptroller and Auditor General will assume direct responsibility.

## POSSESSING ILLICIT COCAINE.

### A Pathan Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

A respectable looking Pathan, named Umar Baksh, described as a merchant and zemindar of Peshawar, was fined Rs. 200 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for having in his possession sixteen phials of cocaine without a license.

## BENGALI SHORTHAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

The system of shorthand in Bengali devised by Mr. D. N. Shingshaw has been formally accepted by the Government, and has already been introduced into the Police Training College at Ranchi. The Bengal Government has given Mr. Shingshaw an honorarium of Rs. 1,000.

## TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT AT DELHI.

### Driver Heavily Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 7.

A village girl was run over by an electric tram-car at Delhi sometime back. The driver has now been convicted and senteuced to three months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine amounting to Rs. 30 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

THE death has occurred of Mr. George Aitchison, R.A., past president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, at his residence 150, Harley-street, London, in his eightyfifth year. Mr. Aitchison was the architect of a number of important London residences the Founders' Hall in the City, and the Royal Exchange Assurance Company's offices in Pall Mall. He was in 1881, elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1898 promoted to full membership, and also received the Royal Gold Medal for the Promotion of Architecture.

THE death is announced of Mr. Philipp Arnhold, senior partner of the firm of Arnhold, Karberg, and Co., of London, New York, Berlin, Shanghai, and Canton, large shippers of raw silk from the Far East. Mr. Arnhold, who was in his 60th year, had spent over thirty years in China, beginning his duties there as silk inspector in the firm's Canton office. The last few years of his life were spent in London, where he was recognised as a leading authority on Chinese commercial affairs.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION LOAN.

### Objections of Government.

At the Special Meeting of the Bombay Corporation on Monday next the members will consider a letter from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a Government memorandum with reference to the application of the Corporation for sanction to the raising of a loan of 55 lakhs for certain works. This letter is as follows:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 6426 of the 31st January 1910, authorizing me to approach Government for the raising of a loan of 55 lakhs, I have the honour to forward for the consideration and orders of the Corporation the accompanying copy of a memorandum No. 2232 of the 12th May 1910, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, to my address.

The principles laid down in the memorandum appear to me to be so contrary to the practice hitherto in force with the sanction of Government, and so likely to involve the Municipality in serious financial difficulty, with the undesirable alternative of postponing works that are urgently necessary, that I do not suppose that the Corporation will acquiesce in them without the most careful consideration.

I venture to think that Government seek in some degree to extend to local finance the principle applied in national finance of meeting from revenue sources, unless the charge be very heavy, the cost of structures and works of a non-economic nature. A reference to Appendix 10A in the annual publication of the accounts of this Municipality during recent years will show that this principle has never previously been sought to be enforced by Government. It has always been understood that structures and improvements likely to be permanent or to be durable for a long period of years should be regarded as items of abnormal expenditure which it would be impossible and, if possible, inequitable to pay for out of current revenue and taxation.

In support of this view, I would only quote Bastable on Public Finance (Edition 1903, page 132, Chapter I, Book VIII) thus:—

"Abnormal expenditure frequently occurs, as in the case of durable works or other improvements. Innumerable examples of such forms of expenditure are found in connection with local Government. Outlay of this kind is in mercantile phraseology, chargeable to Capital not to Revenue and is clearly abnormal The method almost invariably adopted is to meet the abnormal outlay by an abnormal receipt viz., borrowing, or to turn the extraordinary expense of a given year into the ordinary one of interest on debt."

The same author (page 717) differentiating between local and national finance writes:—

"This process of anticipating revenue has greater justification in the case of a local than in that of the central Government" and "as a general rule it is true that loans are a convenient, indeed an indispensable part of the financial machinery of the smaller bodies."

The theory of borrowing could of course be pushed to an extent which would make the smallest works of a durable nature debitable to loan funds, but so far as I am aware it cannot be fairly alleged that the Bombay Municipality has done so. For years past almost all the expenditure on new works costing less than Rs. 10,000 has been met from current revenue, and rightly so since small works of a similar nature are required every year and thus constitute an item of recurring expenditure, clearly distinguishable from the larger items of abnormal expenditure. In 1908-09 the sum spent on such works was Rs. 1,58,062 and in 1909-10 so far as yet booked, over Rs. 1,60,000. On the same principle, the Corporation has debited to Revenue a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 annually for land taken up in street improvements.

In the memorandum from Government exception is taken to the provision for latrines and to the items for burial grounds. The inclusion of a provision for latrine was, it may be admitted, unfortunate and mistaken. But the items for burial grounds amount in the aggregate nearly to a lakh. They supply provision for 30 or 40 years, and it is difficult to see why this is not a work of a durable nature, or why the present tax-payers should bear its whole burden. I may point out that the Corporation paid Rs. 16,989 out of current revenue for an extention to Sewree Cemetery when it was apparent that the extension would be of use for 12 years only. All the other items are over Rs. 10,000, and though some of them are considered by Government to be "comparatively small provisions for office accommodation and other works" the conception of comparative magnitude ought to be influenced by unlimited powers of taxation.

Government state that the acquisition of land by loans is questionable except when the acquisition is part of some comprehensive scheme. This would be beyond dispute if the proposed acquisitions were of a speculative nature; but they are for urgent familiar wants, which cannot, as I shall show below, be met from current revenue.

It will be seen that Government are prepared to recommend a loan of 40 lakhs and consider that the balance of 15 lakhs could be provided by a moderate increase of taxation. An examination of our resources does not bear out this view. Taking first the works provided under "Fire Brigade," the rate is Rs. 1,47,277. The maximum fire rate is 3·4 p. c. on the rateable value. The present tax at 1-2 p. c. yields Rs. 2,16,188, and an additional 1-4 p. c. would therefore give Rs. 1,08,094, or Rs. 2,16,188 in two years. It may be admitted that the works provided for could be spread over two years, and would then be covered by the additional tax, if the Municipality considers that the tax should be put at its maximum. On this point, therefore, the contention of Government holds good. As regards other expenditure, however, our balance of income over expenditure is, with taxation at its maximum, only Rs. 8,10,706 after eliminating the extra revenue obtainable from the fire and water taxes which are not available for general purposes. The charges on the 40 lakhs loan which Government are prepared to recommend would amount to Rs. 2,08,990, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,01,716 to meet the cost of works aggregating nearly 14 1-2 lakhs, if we include the provision of 5 lakhs for primary schools, the urgency of providing which has been impressed upon us by Government. The heavy expenditure that will be forced upon us by the need of reduplicating our water supply, and extending our sewage system will probably necessitate a revision and increase of taxation, but it seems unwise to raise our taxation to its maximum at the present moment. As shown above, however, even the maximum would not suffice, and it would be necessary to abandon works, the necessity for which has presumably been fully considered by the Corporation.

If the proportion of our debt to the rateable value of the City had advanced at an abnormal rate, there would be a good reason for checking the progress of the debt, but a reference to Government Resolution No. 5605 of 29th October 1909, will show that while in 1902-03 the ratio was 1 to 1·642 in 1908-09 it was 1 to 1·232 and if the full loan of 55 lakhs were sanctioned, it would stand only at 1 to 1·258, figures which show that a steady policy in regard to expenditure has been maintained. The adoption of the proposals of Government would mean, (so far as it did not involve the abandonment of necessary works), the concentration in one or two years of expenditure of an abnormal character. It is for the Corporation to decide whether these proposals should be acquiesced in. If so the taxation must be at once raised to the maximum at present permissible.

In the Budget of 1910-11 we have provided for the raising of 35 lakhs of which 20 belong to the 55 lakhs loan now under discussion. Government have agreed to recommend a loan of 40 lakhs, and, in view of the time inevitably necessary in obtaining the approval of the Government of India and of the necessity of raising our loan early in August, I have enquired of Government whether they would immediately recommend to the Government of India that the Municipality should be allowed to raise 20 lakhs of the new loans in the current year, leaving the question whether the remainder of the loan should be for 20 or for 35 lakhs for decision after considering the representation of the Municipality. As, however, the matter requires immediate discussion, I have the honour to request that an Urgency Meeting of the Corporation be called to consider the question."

To this letter the following Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 12th May, is appended:—

"The undersigned presents compliments to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and with reference to his letter No. 37663, dated the 23rd February 1910, is directed to state that Government accept the property of raising by loan funds for extensions of water works and drainage, but they feel considerable doubt as to the propriety of such a course with reference to the sanitary works, miscellaneous works and the works in connection with the Fire Brigade, mentioned in statement A accompanying that letter Government are of opinion that such an item as latrines, and even items for burial grounds when not larger than those entered in the statement, ought to be provided for out of revenue.

The items for the acquisition of land for the Health Department are heavy and would be difficult to provide for out of revenue. But it seems questionable whether loans should be raised for the acquisition of land except when the acquisition is shown to be part of some comprehensive scheme.

The miscellaneous items include 5 lakhs for the provision of School Buildings, but the remaining items are comparatively small provisions for office accommodation and other works. The Governor in Council is of opinion that by means of a moderate increase of taxation the Municipality could provide for the items mentioned under the heads "Miscellaneous," "Fire Brigade" and "Sanitary" in statement A and that the sanction of the Government of India should be asked for to the raising of a loan of 40 lakhs for essential extensions of drainage and water works only.

The undersigned is to request that these remarks may be communicated to the Municipal Corporation and that Government may be favoured with the views of that body at an early date.

A statement of the work for which the loan is proposed to be raised shows that Rs. 34,22,757 is for drainage sanitary works, including bathing-places, burial grounds and lands for stables and chawls for the Health Department amount to Rs. 5,05,031. Expenditure on water-works is Rs. 4,49,542 and miscellaneous items which include the construction of primary schools, street improvements, and the building of offices and quarters and chawls amount to Rs. 9,99,499. Fire Brigade works which include a new station at Elphinstone Road, quarters at Byculla Station, and an engine house and foreman's quarters at Sankli Tank Station are to cost Rs. 1,47,377.

## INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

The following season and crop prospects for the week ending 28th May are published:—

### UNITED PROVINCES.

Almost general rain fell throughout the Province averaging half inch per district and was generally beneficial to sugarcane, mango and extra crops and has helped the preparation of land for autumn sowings. Cotton, maize and millet are being sown in canal irrigated tracts. Extra crops and tobacco are being cut. Cattle continue in good condition though sporadic disease is reported from twenty-three districts. Fodder and supplies are ample. Prices have fallen in seven districts and are stationary elsewhere.

### PUNJAB.

Slight rain has fallen in parts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Jullunder Shapur and Rawalpindi. Harvesting of spring crops and sowing of cotton and fodder crops, etc., continue. The outturn of spring crops is generally good to average. Sugarcane has not been extensively sown in Rohtak owing to canal water not coming in time. The Condition of standing extra spring crops is reported good to average. Sugarcane and mangoes have been damaged slightly by insects in parts of Ambala. Prices have generally fallen more or less in several districts. The condition of cattle is generall good Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Mianawli. Water for cattle is insufficient in parts of Ambala, Sialkot and Shahpur. Complaints of a short canal supply are being received from the Samundri tahsil of the Lyallpur district.

### RAJPUTANA.

Rain fell in Jaipur, Alwar, Karauli and Bharatpur. The maximum fall was 33 cents at Bharatpur and the minimum 15 at Karauli. Harvesting and threshing are in progress. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in some States and in Ajmer-Merwara. Cattle disease prevails in certain villages of Banswara. Prospects are generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen as follows:—In Bikaner 4 chattaks, Partabgarh 8 chattaks, Shahpura 12 chattaks, Kishangarh 1 seer, Alwar 6 chattaks, Ajmer 10 chattaks and Merwara 8 chattaks Prices are steady or falling elsewhere.

### CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall was slight in Baghelkhand and nil elsewhere. Agricultural stock are good except for some disease in Indore, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating in Indore and are steady elsewhere.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been hot and occasionally cloudy with high winds during the week. Raipur received 65 cents of rain and eight other districts also had a sprinkling. Preparation of land for sowing of the next autumn crops and construction of field embankments are in progress throughout the Provinces. Sowing of rice in dry fields has started in Raipur. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient but both are becoming scarce in parts of Drug. Water is inadequate in portions of Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Nagpur and Bhandara. Cattle are doing well. Prices:—The price of wheat and rice was steady in nineteen and gram and "juar" in eighteen and twenty-one districts respectively. There are no marked fluctuations elsewhere.

Feudatory States.—During week light local showers not exceeding 34 cents, were received in seven States. Ploughing of land for showing of autumn crops is in progress everywhere. Sowing of rice commenced in places in Sarangarh, Sakti, Jashpur and Korea. Some insufficiency of fodder and water is reported in Kawardha and of water in Chuikhadan. Prices:—gram became cheaper by 3 seers per rupee in Kanker.

### HYDERABAD.

The average rainfall throughout the Dominions was 8 cents. Slight rain fell during the week. The heaviest fall was 95 cents in the Parbhani district. Twenty-six talukas received slight showers. Water scarcity is still general. Lands for autumn crops are being prepared almost throughout the Dominions and sowings have begun in parts of the Raichur districts. Cattle disease prevails in seven and fodder scarcity in thirty-one talukas. Prices:—wheat 6½; coarse rice 6 1-2 and juar 12 3-4 seers per rupee. White juar is selling in Hyderabad City at 11 1-2 seers. Yellow juar is not available in district. The highest price is 8 seers in Karimnagar and the lowest 18 seers in the Hidar, Bir and Aurangabad districts.

### MYSORE.

Slight rain fell in parts of the State. Prices of food grains are steady. Markets are well supplied. Ploughing operations are in progress in parts of the State. Rain is needed in parts of Bangalore, Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

### COORG.

Ploughing for rice has commenced. Prices of food-grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

### MADRAS.

Rainfall nil in Kurnool, Anantapur, Madras, Trichinopoly and South Canara; fair in Ganjam and light elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Malabar and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are fair and have benefited by the recent rains in Salem but some in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and South Canara have withered or are withering. Harvests continue in parts with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient in Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Madras, Tanjore and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Guntur, Cuddapah and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in fifteen districts has fallen in two and has risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—"Ragi" is stationary in nine districts and has risen in twelve "Cholam" is stationary in eight districts and has risen in six. "Cumbu" is stationary in eight districts, has fallen in one and has risen in six. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

The report for Bombay has already been publisher.

## BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

### Patiala Wins the Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The final of the Beresford Polo tournament was played this evening and after a contested game Patiala beat the 17th Lancers by three goals to two.

## THE STRANDING OF THE "GODAVERI."

### Marine Court of Inquiry.

A Marine Court of Inquiry was held yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, to inquire into the circumstances under which the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's s.s. "Godaveri" was stranded in Panvell Creek on the 11th May last. The Court consisted of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, (President); Captain G. W. Gordon, Master of the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. "Delhi," and Captain H. MacDiarmid, Master of the B. I. Company's s.s. "Lhasa," (members), and Captain Arnot and Captain Ed. W. Day, Master of the s.s. "Cawdor Castle" (assessors). Mr. E.F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Commander D. F. Vines, Assistant Port Officer, appeared for Government; while Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the owners and master of the s. s. "Godaveri."

Mr. Dunlop applied to the Court that a survey should be made in order to ascertain definitely the position of the two buoys in the Panvell Creek. His instructions were that Captain Beaumont, the Port Officer, had accompanied the Captain of the "Godaveri" to the Creek, and expressed the opinion that the two buoys were not in their proper position. Mr. Dunlop in conclusion submitted that a survey was necessary.

Mr. Nicholson said it would be convenient to have the facts of the case placed before the Court before Mr. Dunlop's application was disposed of. So far as the buoys under Government control were concerned they were in their proper positions. The "Godaveri" had a draught of about five or six feet, and she left for Ulva on the 11th of May last with 222 passengers. She got as far as Hogg Island, and proceeded to Panvell Creek towards Ulva. There were two buoys in the creek. The first buoy the ship left on the starboard side, and when she got to the next buoy she gave it a berth of 70 feet instead of 30 feet as usual, and consequently went on the reef. One of the buoys, which was placed by Captain Shepherd, was not in position, but the other two were still in the same position as before. The only difference about these last two was that they were chequered buoys. The point was that when the Captain passed the second buoy he gave it a wider berth than he ought to have done. It was a very narrow channel and some of the rocks were above water at low tide. When he entered the channel it was dead low water. The question was whether the Captain had adopted careful means to steer the steamer clear of the rocks, whether he was justified in going at such a long distance as seventy-two feet from the buoy, and whether or not it was a dangerous manœuvre. The buoy at the entrance of the channel was apparently not in its position, and had never been, as marked in the chart. But that had nothing to do with the present case, which was concerned with the two small buoys.

Mr. Dunlop said he noticed that it was now stated that the two small buoys were never moved. On the 14th instant, Captain Beaumont, accompanied by the Captain of the s.s. "Godaveri," went to see the place and reported that the buoys were not in the position in which they were shown on the chart, and the inquiry made by Captain Beaumont had been made on that assumption. But now it was stated that they were in their correct positions. Apparently, then the buoys must have been moved by somebody. He submitted that Captain Beaumont must be the first witness examined, as he had seen the place and made a report. He further asked that the report which Captain Beaumont had made should be produced.

Mr. Nicholson said that the Captain was of opinion that the buoys were not in position.

The Court held that Captain Beaumont should be examined.

Mr. W. D. Threlfall, Assistant Collector of Coast Guard service, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was in charge of the Panvell Creek first in 1884. He produced a copy of the map of the Creek as surveyed in 1897. The channel was buoyed principally for the coast guard boats and for Messrs. Sheppard's steamers that ran at night. The first of the buoys was placed over a rock in mid-channel after passing the Bush beacon.

Messrs. Sheppard and Co. had a buoy of their own placed there. The first two buoys were placed by him (witness) in 1894 before the chart, which represented their position, was made. Buoy No. 2, which was placed by Sheppard and Co., was not represented on the chart, nor was the beacon that was placed by the same company. When he last visited the place, Buoy No. 3 had been washed away. The buoys were lifted this year as before, in April, to be painted. He went to the scene of the accident on the 24th of May, and took the positions of the first two chequered buoys. No. 2 was exactly sixty feet from the five-foot sounding. On the 24th of May last, buoys Nos. 1 and 2 were in their proper positions. The buoy at the entrance was not in position. It was constantly being moved owing to the sand banks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said the first buoy, off Hogg Island, was not in the position marked in the chart, while the other two were. He had never heard it suggested that these buoys had been moved from their positions after the accident. There was an uncharted rock where No. 2 buoy was shown on the chart. He did not know the positions of the buoys on the 11th of May. A slight deviation in the position of these buoys might lead to a disaster. It was possible to have made a mistake in fixing the buoys.

Questioned by the Court, witness said that going in there was the Customs' chowkie, besides the buoy No. 2, as a guide; but going out, the buoy was the only guide.

Captain H. J. Beaumont, Port Officer, Bombay, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he went to the scene of the accident on the 16th of May, accompanied by the Captain of the "Godaveri." This was prior to the inquiry he made. The Captain of the ship had told him he attributed the accident to the flood-tide on his port quarter, which swung him round farther than he had intended to go. He told him that the ship struck on an uncharted rock before he got to the second buoy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said that when he saw the buoys they were not in the position shown in the chart. The Captain of the ship who accompanied him gave him every information and concealed nothing. Either the buoy should have been placed in the proper position or notice given of their removal. The first buoy in its present position was not a danger, but the second did not cover the danger spot. He could not tell whether it was not in a safe place. The position of these two buoys in a narrow channel like that was of very great importance. He had no reason to disbelieve what the Captain had said.

Mr. W. Threlfall, re-examined, said that on the 8th of May, the Captain of the "Godaveri" sent a complaint to the authorities at Panvell that the buoys were not in the right position. He received the complaint on the 14th idem after the accident.

Mr. A.C.S. Paine, Inspector of Court Guard Service, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that when he went to Panvell the same buoys that were now there were there then.

Gada Soma, a 'sukani' in the employ of the B. B. N. Company, examined by Mr. Nicholson said he was on the s. s. "Godaveri" on the day in question. They passed the first buoy on the starboard side. The second they passed on the port side. It was about 15 to 20 fathoms when they passed it on the port side. On previous occasions they usually passed it about two or four fathoms away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said buoys Nos. 1 and 2 were recently moved, about 20 or 25 days before the accident. They were moved more towards the left than before, on the way to Panvell.

Vala Shunker, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was at the wheel on the s. s. "Godaveri" on the 11th of May. He was steering as the Captain told him to do. On previous occasions they passed the second buoy at a shorter distance than on this occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said the buoys had been moved about a fortnight before the "Godaveri" struck.

The further inquiry was adjourned till to-day.

## COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Bapu Atmaram, described as an ex-Abkari sepoy, was charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with being in possession of twenty-eight grains of cocaine without a license.

The accused was arrested by Mr. P. Strip of the Excise Department, at 7 p.m. on Saturday, in Dharamsey-street, while he was engaged in carrying on an illicit sale of the drug.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 20, with the alternative of twenty-one days' simple imprisonment.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## THE CHESHIRE REGIMENTAL BOXING TOURNAMENT.

### Third Night.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 5.

A large and representative gathering was enabled last evening to witness the 3rd night's boxing in the Cheshire Regiment's Tournament, among the audience being many of the officers of the Regiment and several from other Messrs, also many Civilians. Some good exhibitions were put up, and the whole evening was exceedingly successful.

RESULTS.

Boys, 1st Round.
Class "A".

Boy Larner, 13th Hussars, beat Boy Lears, Cheshire Regiment.
Class "B".

Boy Imker, 13th Hussars, beat Boy Stevens, 13th Hussars.

1st Round Novices 9st 7lbs.

Pte. Hayward, Shermond Foresters, beat Gnr. Namford, R. F. A., Pte. Plumtree, Cheshire Regt. beat Pte. Illingnorth, Cheshire Regt., Pte. Butler, 13th Hussars, beat Driver Hart, R. G. A. Driver Senbrook, Cheshires, beat Pte. Toombes, 13th Hussars.

1st Round Novices, 10st 7lbs.

Pte. Barnes, ("H" Coy) Sherwood Foresters beat Pte. Cousins, Cheshire Regt. by a walk over.

Pte. Thorpe, Sherwood Foresters beat Lce-Copl. Sanders, Sherwood Foresters.

1st Round Bantams.

Pte. Glandy, Cheshire Regt beat Pte. Douglas, Cheshire Regt. by a knock-out.

2nd Round Bantams.

Pte. Wishers, Sherwood Foresters, beat Pte. Hartshorn, Sherwood Foresters.

1st Round Feathers.

Pte. O. Dowd, Sherwood Foresters, beat Pte. Callighan, Cheshire Regiment.

Light Weights open to India.

Pte Howlett, Royal Fusiliers, best Gnr. Sherward, R.F.A., by a knock-out.

1st Round Middle Weights.

Pte. Holland, Cheshire Regiment, beat Gnr. Ellis R.F.A., by a walk-over.

Six Round Contest.

Pte. McCarthy, Cheshire Regiment, beat Pte. Feast, Sherwood Forester.

SPENCER'S CUP.

Points up to-date.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cheshire Regiment | 9 | Points. |
| Sherwood Forester | 8 1-2 | do. |
| 13th Hussars | 5 1-2 | do. |
| 1st Lincolns | 1 | do. |
| R. F. A. | 1 | do. |
| Royal Fusiliers | 1 | do. |
| R. H. A. | 1-2 | do. |

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. J. B. Wood, a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 3rd June.

Mr. E. J. Harrison, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 7th May.

Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, I.C.S., has been transferred to Lahore as Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 24th April.

Mr. L. E. Pritchard has been transferred to Madras as Accountant General, with effect from the 14th May.

Mr. J. F. Graham, I.C.S., officiated as Accountant General, Madras, from the 9th April, to the 13th May both days inclusive.

Mr. E. Bartley, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 9th April, and until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Gupta, Assistant Accountant General Telegraph Check office, Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from the 7th May

Mr. V. L. Bose, Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Telegraphs, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent in that office during Mr. Gupta's absence on leave, or until further orders.

The following officiating appointments of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the date specified. From the 3rd May, the date of retirement from the service of Major G. E. F. Parry—Major K. H. Jackson, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class. Captain G. W. Ross, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class. Captain H. Murray, Assistant, Military Accountant 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class. Lieutenant H. D. Watson (on probation), Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing and taking by sea or land into the territories administered by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant (" Cannabis sativa ") otherwise than under sanction to be obtained under special circumstances from the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, or the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Major H. O. Warrent-Codrington, Indian Army, having completed five years' substantive service in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is permitted to draw Rs. 400 per mensem, staff pay; with effect from the 15th May.

The following Lieutenants to be Captains.—Jack St. Robyn King, 62nd Punjabis. And Arthur Thomas Sheringham, 121st Pioneers, Walter Gerald Paul Young, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse). John Alfred Hamilton Britton, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry. Harry Durie Oloste, 92nd Punjabis. Stanley Lush Ralpo, 8th Rajputs. Francis Esmond Wingate Venning, 31st Punjabis. John Stewart Sutherland Moir, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry. Philip Geoffrey Benson-Cooke, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

The Promotion of Major R. F. Baird, is antedated from the 28th January to 28th July 1909.

Kenneth McIntyre Kemp to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 15th April. Army Department Notification No. 396, dated the 13th May, appointing Malcolm Nicholson Hogg to be a Second Lieutenant, is hereby cancelled.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dungri | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khetwadi | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Ramatipata, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| H Harbour | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospital | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Total | 5 | 5 | 90 |
| This day last year | 8 | 5 | 74 |

THE RAT CAMPAIGN,
June 7th 1910.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 71 | 37 | 2 |
| B | 82 | 65 | 4 |
| E | 102 | 96 | 8 |
| C | 84 | 35 | 5 |
| D | 77 | 19 | 3 |
| F | 95 | 15 | 0 |
| E | 47 | 52 | 2 |
| F | 45 | 5 | 0 |
| G | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 628 | 324 | 24 |
| Total killed to date rats | ... | ... | 952 |

## JOCKEYS' TRICKS.

### Fair and Unfair.

THE dictionary defines the verb "to jockey" as meaning "to cheat"; but that is rather a harsh interpretation, despite the fact that a great deal has been heard about foul riding recently. When one says that a person has been "jockeyed," says "Pearson's Weekly," out of something or other, one does not generally mean that he has been actually swindled or cheated, but rather that he has been the victim of a more or less legitimate ruse, trick, or stratagem. The experienced jockey, seeing that his only chance lies in "bustling" the youngster makes a great pretence of spurting. He works his arms and hands, and vigorously plies his whip and he appears to be riding hard. As a matter of fact, he is sitting still; the play of hands and arms is mere sham, and the whip never touches the horse, but falls harmlessly on the rider's boot. The young jockey, however, seeing the other out of the corner of his eye apparently riding for all he is worth, plies whip and spur and calls on his mount for a final effort, with results already explained and he comes in second fairly "jockeyed" out of the race. Flogging the boot while pretending to flog the horse is a favourite dodge with jockeys who want to trick an opponent into administering fatal punishment. The late Fred Archer often frightened young jockeys into making way for him when he was "shut in that is, in the rear of the field with no chance of getting through the leaders except by going round on the outside. The apprentice holding perhaps the coveted position next the rails coming round a corner would hear a fierce shout of "Get out, of my way you young varmint!" and looking round he would see the white set face, starting eyes and bared prominent teeth of the "Tinman," as the great jockey was called coming up behind him. The sight and the prestige of the famous horseman were often too much for the lad's nerves, and he would pull out of the way, leaving Archer to sweep round on the rails with, as the popular story went, one leg hanging over them. Anyway, Archer often "bluffed his way to victory.

LOOKING ROUND.

Many a race is thrown away by the jockey looking round. This is partly because turning in the saddle he must to some extent ease his horse, who naturally begins to stop, but more so perhaps because it gives an opportunity for a clever and quite fair piece of trickery. The smart jockey, seeing the leader looking round, will call on his mount for a last effort, and will quickly bring him on his opponent's "blind side," i. e. if the leader is looking round to his left, on his right side, and "vice versa." Before the leader can see or realise the danger, he has been caught, and unable to get his mount going again in time, he is beaten on the post. He has been "done," but by perfectly fair means. But there is another and a fraudulent side to jockeys' tricks. Here let one say that the manœuvres about to be described would never be tried at a first-class meeting where there are keen eyes on the jockey at almost every yard of the course; it is at second and third rate meetings where the stewards are slack and the attendance small that the rascally jockey finds his opportunity, more especially when part of the course is out of view of the stands. The rascally jockey will try to get rid of a dangerous opponent by boring or driving him on to the rails. This is nothing more than attempted murder; but it is done. The victim either goes over the rails or is picked up dead or half dead, or he must pull back and give the other a position and lead he has no right to. Of course, he can lodge an objection, but it is quite possible that the stewards may dismiss the objection.

TRICKS AND CONSPIRACIES.

Sometimes a jockey will be "assisted" over the rails or out of the saddle by the deft application of a toe under his heel. Even if he doesn't come off he must temporarily lose his seat, and before he can recover it he is hopelessly in the rear. If he complains, he is met with a flat denial, or with the protestation that he was accidently jostled. Another trick is to bit the victim's horse, naturally causing him to swerve all over the place. Here again it is a case of word, more especially when other jockeys are "in" the swindle. This brings us to a class of dodges which are only possible where there is a most or less general conspiracy among the jockeys, in other words, a "jockey ring." The conspirators decide beforehand who is to win, and take steps to insure that any dangerous rival will not win. Say there are six jockeys in a race. Of these four are corrupt, the other two "straight." Of the latter, one has no earthly chance, but the other should win, given a fair run. That, however, is just what he will not get. If he is riding a nervous, excitable horse, every effort will be made to upset his amount at the post by unnecessary delays, by dumping into him, and by trying to lure him into false starts, in which the jockey who is meant to win takes no part. Of course, the starting-gate has practically put an end to false starts, but the gate is not used everywhere, not for all races. Apart from that even with the gate it is easy for a conspiracy of jockeys to upset another horse. If the "straight" jockey declines to be hustled at the start his only chance is to jump off with the lead and to keep it. Once he gets behind it is done for, he will never get an opening. The conspirators will pretend to give him an opening, only to close it before he can get through.

PULLING.

How do jockeys lose when they don't want to win? There are many ways, the most obvious being "pulling"; in others words, deliberately holding their horse back. But pulling has to be very cleverly executed not to be palpable, and the jockey who means to lose will often contrive to do so at the start. He will manage to be left at the post or just as the barrier flies up a sharp jerk of the rein, or a dig of the spur will cause his mount to whip round, and to be practically "out of the hunt." Or in running, by whip, spur or rein he will make his horse swerve right across the course. Or he will delay his final effort until it is too late. Even crack and straight jockeys will sometimes mistime their final rush, and it is not easy be sure that a jockey has deliberately thrown away his chance. In desperate cases a jockey will pretend to lose a stirrup and fall off, though, of course, he takes his life in his hands when he does so. Other dodges are to go the wrong side of the post where it is possible to do so that is, where the course is not railed in, or to pretend to mistake the wining post. At courses where there are many winning posts as at Newmarket more than one famous jockey has made the latter mistake quite honestly.

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect | Via Penang Perfect, | Via Penang Perfect, | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect, | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th June 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | 7 | 8 | 45 a.m. | 4 | 2 |
| Teheran ... | 7 | 2 | p.m. | ... | 30 |
| Suez ..... | 7 | 2 | 5 p.m. | ... | 54 |

NOTICES.

Cable Asmab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Cable Souakim Djedda interrupted. Telegrams for Djedda will be forwarded from Souakim on Eleventh June and after that date fortnightly, also every Monday from Suez by Mail closing at 14 Hours (7-6-10).

Bhamo Route to China Restored (7-6-10).

Monimein route to Siam via Kasburi interrupted beyond Indian Frontier (7-6-10).

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The area of low pressure off the west coast prevents the fresh advance of the Bombay monsoon from giving the usual rain on the Konkan coast, but the rainfall has again been moderately heavy on the Malabar coast. Local precipitation is reported from Central India and scattered showers have occurred over the Peninsula.

The Bay monsoon has given only light rain in Burma and moderately heavy local rain in North-East India.

Bhamo had one inch; Mitkyina, Barisal and Calcutta, one and a half; Sibsagar, two; Silchar, two; Mangalore, three; Calicut, one and a half; Cochin, Trivandrum and Kurnool, two.

A shallow depression has appeared off the North Madras coast, but it is doubtful whether it will develope and establish the Bay monsoon in the North-East of the Peninsula and Northern India.

Forecast:—Nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the west coast of the Peninsula. Local rain in the southern half of the Peninsula, a few falls in Upper Burma and the morthern half of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is 5° to 15° in defect; night temperature is also in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Sind and in excess in east Rajputana. Temperature is lower than usual in east Rajputana, the deficiency in the maximum at Kotah amounting to 19°.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 0·85" of rain and Rajkot 0·17". Skies are lightly clouded in west Central India, and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature has risen, but is still generally in defect; night temperature is also lower than usual at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the eastern and southern districts; Raipur has received 0·17", Chanda 0·26", Amraoti 0·21" and Jubbulpore 0·23." Skies are l

## BY THE WAY.

### ALBERT MEDAL AWARDS.

The late King Edward was pleased to signify his pleasure that the Albert medal of the second class be awarded to Major Hugh Lancaster Lithgow, R.F.A., and to Sergeant Major Charles Stephens, R.F.A., for gallantry in endeavouring to save life on February 25, 1908. A violent explosion of blank gun cartridges occurred in the store of the 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Kirkee, and while the building was full of smoke and it was impossible to tell whether a further explosion might follow, Major Lithgow and Sergeant Major Stephens, hearing that Quartermaster Sergeant Dennis was in the burning building, at once went to his rescue and brought him out, though, unhappily, he succumbed to his injuries.

### THE SUBJECTION TO NATURE.

A round tour of Switzerland should be a practicable achievement by 1914 if the schemes for the New Alpine Railway do not miscarry. Some London and Paris financiers have at length concluded an agreement with certain Swiss cantons by which they will be enabled to construct a line from Disentis to Beigue—a distance of 160 kilometres. According to the special correspondent of the "Times," a tunnel 1885 metres long will have to be bored through the Furka Pass at an altitude of just over 2,000 metres. How much Switzerland has cause to bless English enterprise is a matter for speculation; in any case, of the £1,520,000 need for the construction of this railway, £1,500,000 has been guaranteed by London. The line will be steam, and not electric, and the scheme is, of course very popular with the urban Swiss, who enjoy to the full the prosaic process known as being opened up.

### A ROYAL BURIAL-PLACE.

The Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor, as it is now called where the late King was buried, was made a Royal-burial-place by George III., who had a very large family, and thought it prudent to construct a new mausoleum for his house. He had a crypt dug out of the chalk under Cardinal Wolsey's Tomb House and fitted up with shelves for the reception of the Royal dead. This was completed in 1311. The last king to receive burial there was George V. of Hanover, Queen Victoria's first cousin.

### ROYAL FUNERAL WREATHS.

The wreaths sent to a Royal exceed in size as well as in elaboration. At Queen Victoria's funeral, for example the Queen Regent of Spain sent a wreath seven feet high. The King's scholars of Westminster offered a wreath of pink and white flowers measuring 12 feet. The business firms of Queen Victoria street, presented a Royal Standard, five feet by nine, composed entirely of violets, geraniums, and mimosa. A large wreath of the finest orchids came from the representatives of Australia. An immense shield was sent by the 7th Hussars, composed of 60,000 dark Russian violets, bearing the monogram and title of the regiment and the Queen's crown worked in golden narcissus. To this remarkable collection the King of Portugal contributed a crown of lilies, white orchids, and violets; the Tsar and Tsaritza a wreath of Parma violets and mauve lilac, tied with black and yellow ribbons, the national colours; the widow of President Garfield a wreath of arums and violets; and the Emperor of Japan white orchids, lilies, and roses. The ex-Empress Eugenie added to her choice wreath of lilies and violets an inscription from "L'amie desolee et devouee, Eugenie." It was estimated that altogether the flowers sent to Windsor must have cost not less than £50,000.

### THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

If the "unofficial" estimate of the population of the United States made by the Census Bureau at Washington proves correct, the falling off in the rate of increase which began thirty years ago, shows no sign of slackening. The figures for the last seven decennial periods are:—

| Year. | Population. | Ratio of increase. |
|---|---|---|
| 1850 ... | 23,191,876 ... | 35.86 |
| 1860 ... | 31,443,321 ... | 35.58 |
| 1870 ... | 35,558,371 ... | 22.65 |
| 1880 ... | 50,155,783 ... | 30.08 |
| 1890 ... | 62,672,250 ... | 24.9 |
| 1900 ... | 76,303,387 ... | 21 |
| 1910 ... | 91,424,000 ... | 19 |

The United States census is said to be the most exhaustive in the world. Its scope embraces not only population, but industries and professions, and it extends to Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. Each person over 21, under pain of a fine not exceeding £20, is required to answer questions on the following points:—Name, relationship to head of family, colour, sex, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, number of years in United States citizenship, occupation, whether employer or employed, whether or not engaged in agriculture, school attendance, literacy, tenure of home, whether or not a survivor of the Union or Confederate army or navy in the Civil War. All together the thirteenth census which has just been taken is expected to cost over £3,000,000.

### ARTIFICIAL SILK.

There is an enormous demand for raw or manufactured silk amongst practically all races of mankind, and the result is that prices are maintained at such a high level that it is even now only the fairly well-to-do who can afford silk raiment. High prices are paid for certain grades of silk, and, as a rule, high prices mean fair profits. It is at this stage that the chemist steps in with his artificial product, and, if he is able to offer something cheaper and "just as good," he is at once granted a hearing. A short time ago, the idea of manufacturing silk out of cellulose was laughed at, just as, a few years earlier, the claim to manufacture indigo from tar was cheerfully debited to the ravings af a madman. The laughing now shows a tendency to subside, for at the present moment there are seven artificial silk factories at work in Germany, six in France, three in Belgium two in Italy, one in England, with others to follow in the countries named, and in Spain, Russia, and the United States. Now these factories at all events some of them, are paying their way quite satisfactorily, and, of course, the meaning of this is that there is a demand at paying rates for their products. As a matter of fact, the output of the artificial silk concerns is said to have increased within a comparatively short period by over 500 per cent. yearly. At first the silk manufacturer denied that purchasers could be found for cellulose yarn as a substitute for silk. In this he now admits he was mistaken. He next took consolation in the fact that the tensile strength of the artifical rival was low; but this defect is being rapidly removed, for the strength of the artificial yarns is now claime to be 70 per cent. of that of the genuine article, and the tendency is to greater strength. Furtnermore, the artificial factories have succeeded in spinning counts so fine that they were able to compete directly with real silk.

### WESTMINSTER HALL ROOF.

It is supposed that Westminister Hall roof, one of the glories of timber architecture, is formed of the far-famed oak of Shillelagh, Co. Wicklow, that part of the Irish estate of Earl Fitzwilliam which gives its name to the solid sapling so renowned in Milesian song and story. The ancient records of St. Michan's Church, Dublin, prove, however, that the oak was procured from the site of that place of workship—records that were examied with great interest by Mr. Gladstone one the occasion of his visit to the Irish capital over thirty years ago. They contain the following curious entry respecting the site: "From thence, anno 1098, King William Rufus, by license of Murchard, had that frame of timber, which made up the roofes of Westminster Hall, 'where no English spider webbeth or breedeth to this day.'"

### THE PANAMA CANAL.

It will be 1915, according to the most optimistic calculations, before the Panama Canal is completed. but rivalry has already begun among the various cities that are competing for the honour of holding an exhibition in celebration of its opening. San Diego, a seaport in California, puts forward the plea that it was the first to propose such a celebration, and that it has already provided a guarantee fund of a million dollars. As metropolis of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco claims precedence over San Diego and all other towns in the West. New Orleans comes forward as the premier city of the South, the region that has most wormly supported the digging of the canal. Finally so far, Wasnington, the Federal captial exalts itself above all other competitors on the ground hat the enterprise is a national one. In any case the demand for an exhibition will involve an appeal to Congress for a large subvention, and possibly the solution of the problem will be that suggested by the Springfield "Republican, which remarks that "Uncle Sam will have spent money enough when the canal is completed to be ready to stop."

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

LADY ACCOUNTANTS.

About twelve months ago the first woman accountant was admitted to membership of the London Association of Accountants, and in May of last year, she was the only lady member present at the annual dinner of the association. Since then, however, about five other women have been admitted to membership of the association. which confers on them the privilege of writing "Certified Accountant" after their names, and the right to use the letters F.L.A.A. or A.L.A.A. All these ladies had been in practice as accountants for some years prior to receiving their certificates from the association. The London Association of Accountants is the only incorporated body which has granted certificates to women accountants. The Institute of Chartered Accountants will not recognise women, nor admit them as members of the institute. They base their refusal on the fact that while other charter states the conditions on which "a person" can be admitted to membership, the definition of the word person is "a male," and they are therefore prohibited from extending the privilege of membership to women.

QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY.

To become an accountant, a woman must have had a first-class secondary education, she must be a good mathematician, possess a well-balanced mind and sound judgment. After leaving school she should spend three years at a commercial university, but should this be impossible, a "leaving certificate" should be secured from her school, as this covers the preliminary examinations later on. In order to pass the examinations for membership of the London Association of Accountants, the candidate can take the commercial course at the Leeds Liverpool, or Birmingham Universities, the Victoria University of Manchester, or the London School of Economics (London University). If an aspirant is engaged during the day, evening classes are held at the London School of Economics, and these she can attend. In addition the London County Council's evening commercial centres have classes for those of limited means, the fee for which is purely nominal. A student can here take the accountancy certificate of the London Chamber of Commerce, which is of first-class qualification. The woman who has the necessary means at her disposal should become an articled pupil to a certified accountant for five years, during the last two of which she would receive a small salary. After passing her final examination she can obtain a position as assistant in an accountant's office at a commencing salary of about £80 per annum. Should she however, determine to start practice for herself, she must bear in mind the fact that a capital of £150 at least would be required to finance her during the period she is working up a connection.

## EGYPTIAN IRRIGATION.

### Sir C. Scott Moncrieff's Views.

With reference to Mr. Roosevelt's recent comments on the evidences of prosperity and enterprise of Egypt, it is interesting to note, in the April number of the Geographical Journal, some remarks on the results of Egyptian irrigation, during the last quarter of a century, by Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, probably the highest authority on the subject. Sir Colin observes at the outset that when one sees the monuments of Egptian skill in classical times, it seems strange that a nation, capable of designing and erecting such great structures, never thought, apparently, of controlling the river on which their existence depended. It was early last century, that M. Mougel, a French Engineer, made an effort to throw a dam across the two branches of the river at the apex of the Delta. In 1867, a bad fracture took place, and it was not till the British occupation, seventeen years after, that endeavours were made to repair and complete the work. Up to that time 70 per cent. of the volume of the Nile used to flow out to the sea, just at the time it was most in demand for the summer irrigation of the cotton crop. Twelve years after the British occupation, the finances of Egypt permitted of the construction of the Assuan dam, which ponded up the river 75 feet and created a lake in Nubia nearly 200 miles long while Mougel's barrage served the purposes of the Delta. To Divert the water from river on to the field a dam, similar to Mougel's barrage, was constructed as At suit. Even then the thirst of the land was not quenched and a still more important step has been taken, the rising of the Assuan dam by 23 feet, thereby increasing (when completed in 1912) the water stored by two and a quarter times its present volume. Another dam, just completed, at Esneh, 98 miles north of Assuan will supply perennial irrigation to about 100,000 acres on the west bank and 80,000 acres on the east bank of the Nile. A costly net work of new canals is being also constructed to carry the water to every part of the Nile valley, while further works have for some time been in progress to convert flood into perennial irrigation.

In 1883 there were no roads in Egypt outside of the towns, and it was impossible to drive a cart from Alexandria to Cairo. Now there is an excellent system of agricultural roads throught the country and more than 100 miles were added to it last year. On some of these roads light railways are now being constructed.

Another important requirement of irrigation has been the provision of drainage works to carry off the surplus water, and though much has been donein this direction, the erection of powerful steam pumps is necessary, for complaints are frequent that the drains are full of water and not working properly, and this converts into swamps, and large sodden, water-logged expanses, areas which once were fertile.

In the Sudan, the poverty and scantiness of the population and general lack of water, form a striking contrast to Egypt. At present the former is little better than a derelict estate, commanding no value in the market. With the raising of the Assuan Dam by 23 feet, however, there ought to be water enough to irrigate a large area in the Sudan. But a great deal of preliminary study and investigation of the features of the country is required, and at present this knowledge is incomplete as far as the Sudan is concerned, though it has been decided that a great canal, taking out of the left bank of the Blue Nile near Sennar, and flowing in a northwest direction, might be feasibly undertaken.


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## BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Once upon a time Theophile Gautier allowed to slip into his pictorial phrases something that remotely resembles an abstract idea—the idea, namely, that in any house the furniture comes to stand to its owner in a relation which may be described as physiognonomic. In other words, the pieces of furniture and their arrangement in a room are such that one entering it can perceive something in them characteristic of their owner, so that they will tell him, at any rate, say, whether he is a lawyer, a doctor, or clergyman. When stated thus in a general way one cares neither to deny the principle nor to affirm it, but evidently there is one room of the house where it manifestly obtains—it is that room in which, call it study, library, or merely smoking-room, the books are furniture. If only the habitual inmate has made his own collection it follows that each book subtends some facet of his character, and that, accordingly, the contents of the shelves are an aid to one who wishes to read the mind's construction of the proprietor.

MR. WELLS' BOOKS.

Now no writer more frequently exhibits that side of his puppets' characters which is indicated by their relation to books than Mr. Wells, and it may be interesting to take certain examples from his best-known work, "Kipps," and his most recent one, "Mr. Polly." Kipps himself is a fine instance, and the irony of Mr. Wells in ascribing to him the views concerning books which he does comes out in the fact that, as will be remembered, Kipps ends by becoming a bookseller. To him a book has no more individuality than a brick. "I noticed," he says, "when we used to go to that lib'ry at Folkestone, ladies were not anything like what they was in the draper's; if you 'aven't got "just" what they want it's 'Oh, no,' and out they go. But in a bookshow it's different. One book's very like another. After all, what is it?" Something to read and done with." Kipps' friend Coote is another instance. Coote has a great idea of the utility of books, but having no bent of his own to follow collects books which seem to have been authoritatively recommended. Thus his library is made up of obsolete classics, temporary successes, the Hundred Best Books, the Encyclopædia Britannica, Smiles, and much indescribable rubbish—"in fact," comments Mr. Wells, "a compendium of the contemporary British mind." Those two types are at bottom alike in having no genuine literary appreciation. In "Mr. Polly" on the other hand, the two types are contrasted. Rusper the Ironmonger is one. He reads the "Review of Reviews" and had belonged to a literary society somewhere once, and had a vague idea that there were deep things in books. He thought books were written to enshrine Great Thoughts, and that art was pedagogy in fancy dress." He is a contrast to Mr. Polly in that he had no sense of phrase or spithet or richness of texture, for those were Mr. Polly's delight. Polly, indeed, had a pretty good literary taste. It had its limits, no doubt, for he took kindly neither to Scott nor to Dickens, but he was sensitive to effects of style, for Conrad's prose had a pleasure for him that he was never able to define a peculiar deep-coloured effect.

MR. POLLY'S LITERARY TASTE.

"There is, indeed, one point in the three or more pages in which Mr. Wells inventories Mr. Polly's literary preferences at which one pauses. It is where we are told that he took so heartily to Waterton's "Wanderings in South America" that he not only read and read it, but that "he would even omuse himself by inventing descriptions of other birds in watertonian manner, new birds that he invented, birds with peculiarities that made him chuckle when they occurred to him." This is very probable, for it is a remark of Stopford Brooke's that one of the elements in a genuine perception of literary beauty is a desire to produce it oneself—a remark which links together æsthetic appreciation and æsthetic creation. Nevertheless, one asks the question, if things went thus far with Mr. Polly—Did Mr. Wells at this story intend that he should create nothing better than absurd epithets and have no fairer destiny in front of him that the post of handy man at the Potwell Inn? If so, and if the character of Mr. Polly is to be taken as consistent, then one must conclude that a very genuine and on the whole sound literary taste may exist in a character of no strength on the practical moral, or intellectual side.

THE "DIAL."

The fact that last month the "Dial" completed the thirtieth year of its existence is a reminder that not only was there an earlier "Dial," of which first Margaret Faller and later Emerson were editors, but also, intermediate between the two, a third of the same name, to which also Emerson contributed, emanating from Cincinnati. It is, accordingly, a persistent title, and although it does not appear a particularly felicitous one for a purely literary paper yet no doubt it was the prestige attaching to the short-lived but famous periodical of the Transcendentalists that induced Mr. Browne to christen his journal as he did. Our "Athenæum" seems more fitly named, so that it is no wonder that, as there was a "Dial" before the "Dial," so there was an "Athenæum" before the "Athenæum." Messrs. Longman published it, it was edited by one J. Aikin, M.D., and it made a creditable attempt to unite with the ordinary features of the popular magazine matter of a superior literary interest. Questions of classical learning were discussed, details of English literature were examined, there were accounts of rare and curious books, and part of the space was devoted to literary gossip. On the whole, it was no bad precursor, in intention at least of the famous weekly of to-day. The first number appeared in January 1807, and when, six months later, the proprietors issued their first volume, they intimated that the encouragement the venture had received had come up to their highest expectations. In the second volume the note of self-gratulation recurs, and they declare they "have now every reason to flatter themselves that it" (the magazine) "has obtained a permanent station among those periodical work which are esteemed most worthy of engaging the notice of liberal and enlightened readers." The tide was turning, however. There was no "advertisement" prefixed to volumes three and four, and that of the fifth volume intimates the suspension of the underkaking owing to its having failed "to attain that degree of popularity which at this period of extreme expense attached to publication, is necessary to prevent loss." It was a plucky experiment, but when now one turns to the old pages one feels that the chill of the eighteenth century is over them all. Wordsworth's woodnotes wild and the sounds of Coleridge's magical flute were in the air outside, but there is no indication, either in the poetry or the criticism, of the faintest stirrings of that breath which was so soon to reanimate imaginative literature in England.

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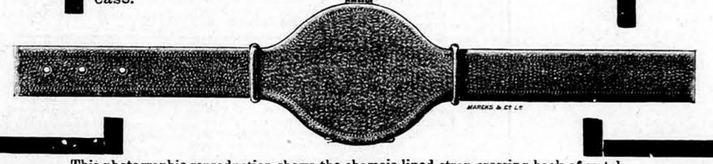

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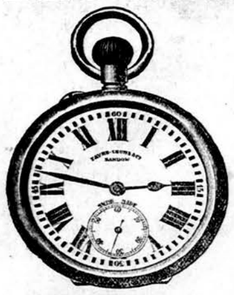

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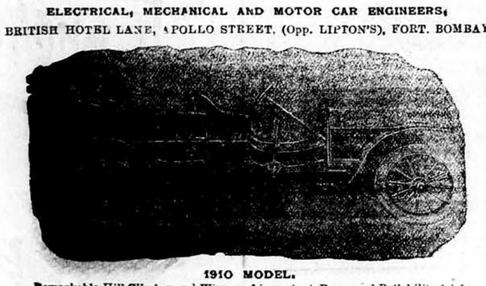

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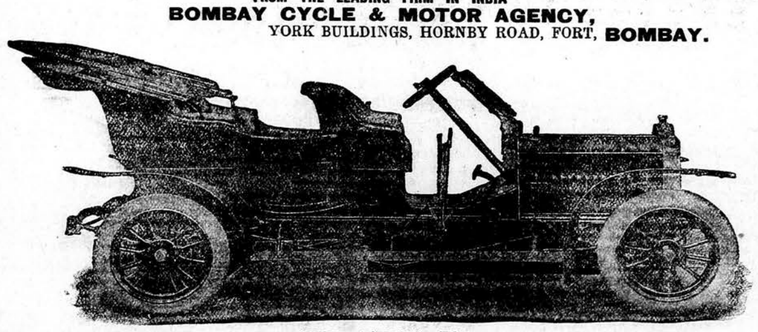

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HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellbes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

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For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 7 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

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ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, Itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

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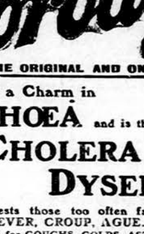

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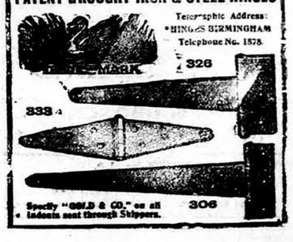

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